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Poetry.

From the Atlantic Monthly for March.

"Choose you This Day whom you will Serve."

BY O. W. HOLMES.

Yes, tyrants, you hate us, and fear while you hate
The self-ruling, chain-breaking, throne-shaking State!
The night-birds dread morning,—your instinct is true,
The day-star of Freedom brings midnight for you!

Why plead with the deaf for the cause of mankind?
The owl hoots at noon the eagle is blind!
We ask not your reasons,—'t were wasting our time,
Our life is a menace, our welfare a crime!

We have battles to fight, we have foes to subdue,—
Time waits not for us, and wait not for you!
The mower mows on, though the adder may writhe
And the copper-head coil round the blade of his scythe!

"No sides in this quarrel," your statesmen may urge,
Of school-house and wages with slave-pen and scourge!
No sides in the quarrel! proclaim it as well
To the angels that fight with the legions of hell!

They kneel in God's temple, the North and the South,
With blood on each weapon, and prayers in each mouth.
Whose cry shall be answered? Ye Heavens, attend
The lords of the lash as their voices ascend!

"O Lord, we are shaped in the image of Thee,—
Smite down the base millions that claim to be free,
And lend thy strong arm to the soft-handed race
Who eat not their bread in the sweat of their face!"

So pleads the proud planter. What echoes are these?
The bay of his blood-hound is borne on the breeze,
And, lost in the shriek of his victim's despair,
His voice dies unheard. Here the Puritan's prayer:

"O Lord, that didst smother mankind in thy flood,
The sun is as sackcloth, the moon is as blood,
The stars fall to earth as unfimely are cast
The figs from the fig tree that shakes in the blast!

All nations, all tribes in whose nostrils is breath,
Stand gazing at sin as she travails with death!
Lord, strangle the monster that struggles to birth,
Or mock us no more with Thy 'Kingdom on Earth!'

If Ammon and Moab must reign in the land
Thou gavest Thine Israel, fresh from Thy hand,
Call Baal and Ashtaroth out of their graves
To be the new gods for the empire of slaves!"

Whose God will ye serve, O ye rulers of men?
Will ye build you new shrines in the slave-breeder's den?
Or bow with the children of light, as they call
On the Judge of the Earth and the Father of All?

Choose wisely, choose quickly, for time moves apace,
Each day is an age in the life of our race!
Lord, lead them in love, ere they hasten in fear
From the mist-rising flood that shall girdle the sphere!

Miscellany.

THE BLACKSMITH'S TRIAL.

In the fall of 1849, I was travelling in the West on business. I left the Mississippi steamboat at Columbia, Ky., having made up my mind to travel by land as far as Muhlenburg county, where I should strike the Green river far enough to the northward to take one of the small flat boats for the Ohio.

Late one evening I arrived at the town of ——, intending to take the stage from there on the next morning. The bar room of the tavern was crowded with people, and I noticed that large numbers of the citizens were collected about the street corners, appearing to be discussing some matter of more than usual interest.

Of course I became curious to know the cause of all this, and at the first favorable opportunity I asked the question of the landlord. He gazed at me a moment in silence, and then, with an ominous shake of the head he gave me to understand that a most dreadful thing had happened; but before he could explain to me what it was, he was called away to attend to other business.

I soon found, however, that the "dreadful thing" was the subject of conversation all around me, and by simply listening, I gained an insight into the mystery. It seemed that there was to be a trial for murder there on the next day, and that the criminal was a young blacksmith, who had been born and brought up in the town, and who until the present time, had borne a character above reproach.

I endeavored to find out the particulars, but I could ascertain but little upon which to depend, for different people gave different accounts, and all who knew anything of the matter were too much excited to speak calmly. The murder had transpired only about a week before, and consequently the event was fresh in the minds of the people.

The only facts that came to me, upon which I could rely, were that a middle-aged man, named Mathew Hampton, had been murdered and robbed, and that Abel Adams, the young blacksmith, had been arrested for the crime, and would be tried on the morrow. Some said that the murdered man's money to the amount of two thousand dollars, had been found upon the young man's person, but others denied this statement. Yet all sympathized with the prisoner. He was beloved by all his townsmen, and but few of them could believe anything of the reports that crept into circulation.

As I was in no particular haste I resolved to remained in M—— until the trial had come off, so I went and erased my name from the stage-book where I had placed it and then informed mine host of my determination.

On the following morning at an early hour, the people began to flock towards the court-house, and I saw that, if I would secure a place, I must join the crowd. I did so, and at length found myself within the building, and, as good fortune would have it, I made a stand near the prisoner's box. Ten o'clock was the hour fixed for opening the court, and before that time, every standing place outside the dock was filled. Stagings were erected upon the outside under the windows, but these too were crowded

At the appointed time the court came in, and the prisoner was conducted to the box. Said prisoner was not more than five and twenty years of age. He possessed one of the most pleasing countenances I ever saw. It was one of those bold, frank faces, full of courage and good nature—just such a one as is unhesitatingly taken as the index of a pure and generous soul. He was a stout, athletic man, carried the palm at every wrestling match in the county.

I thought within myself, this man is no murderer. And yet, we know not to what extremities a man may be driven. Young Adams was quite pale, and his nether lip quivered as he found the gaze of the multitude fixed on him; but not defiant, yet bold and hopeful in its deep blue light.

The trial commenced. The complaint was clear and distinct, setting forth the fact that the prisoner, Abel Adams, 'did, with malice aforethought,' kill, etc., on such a day, one Mathew Hampton—in the first place by striking him on the head with some heavy blunt weapon—and in the second place by stabbing him in the breast, etc. To all this the prisoner 'plead not guilty.' From the first witness called up, I learned the following facts:

Near sundown, one afternoon about a week previous, Mathew Hampton stopped at the shop of the prisoner to get his horse shod. This Hampton was a wealthy farmer, and his estate lay to the south ward, near the Tennessee line, and only about fifteen miles distant from M——. He was known to have had some two thousand dollars with him at that time—money which he had received at Columbia for corn. It was nearly dusk when he started from the prisoner's shop. He took out his pocket-book to pay for the job of shoeing his horse. This he did within the shop, two persons were present who testified to the fact, and also that, when the pocket-book was opened, a large bunch of bank-notes were exposed. About an hour after Hampton left, the prisoner came out of his shop, went to his stable, and having saddled his fleetest horse, he mounted and started off at a full gallop, in the direction which Hampton had taken.

Next came two witnesses, 'Mr. Simple and Mr. Jordan,' both of them respectable citizens of M——, who testified as follows:

They had been in the edge of Tennessee on business, and were returning home. At about nine o'clock, on the road where a high bluff overlooked the way, and while passing this, they were startled by seeing something in the moonlight that looked like a man. They at once dismounted, and found that what they had seen was the body of Mathew Hampton, all gore covered and bleeding. They had not been there more than a minute when they were joined by a third man, who said that he saw the murder committed and that the murderer fled toward M——.

Simple and Jordan both recognized this new comer as one Henry Bigler, and though his character was by no means of the most exemplary kind, and yet that was no time for discussion. The body of Mathew Hampton was still warm, so that the murderer could not have been gone long. Bigler had no horse, so Simple agreed to remain by the body while Jordan and Bigler went in pursuit of the murderer. They put their horses to the top of their speed, and in half an hour they overtook the prisoner, whom Bigler at once pointed out as the man. Jordan hailed the young blacksmith, and found him nervous and excited. He then asked him if he had seen Mathew Hampton, and Adams replied in the affirmative, but he spoke in a very strange manner. After some expostulation, the prisoner accompanied Jordan to M——, and there he was placed in the hands of the sheriff; and upon examining his person, Mr. Hampton's pocket-book, containing two thousand dollars, was found upon him, and his hands were also covered with blood.

At this juncture the excitement in the little court-room was intense. The crowded mass swayed to and fro like wind-swept grain—murmurs broke the sanctity of the place—murmurs loud and deep; and it was a few minutes before anything like order was restored.

At length Henry Bigler was called upon the stand. He was known by most of the people of M——, and though nothing positive was known against him of a criminal nature, yet he was known to be a reckless, wandering fellow, sometimes trading in slaves, and sometimes dealing in horses, and sometimes driving a flat boat down the Mississippi. He stepped upon the witnesses block with a complaisant bow, and gave his testimony clearly and distinctly.

He said he was coming down the road towards M——, on foot, and when near the bluff he heard a struggle, accompanied by loud groans and entreaties. He sprang forward and arrived in season to see the prisoner leap in to the saddle and ride off. The moon was shining at the time, so he could not have been mistaken. As soon as he found Mr. Hampton was, as he supposed, dead, he started to go after help. The murdered man's horse fled towards home, so he could gain no assistance in that way. He had not gone far, however, when he heard the sound of horses' feet, and on returning to the spot he found Simple and Jordan there.

Bigler was cross questioned very severely, but his testimony was not to be flawed. He was very explicit in all his statements and at the same time he professed to feel a deep regret that he was called to testify against a man for whom he felt as much respect as he did for the prisoner.

At length young Adams arose to tell his story. He spoke clearly and with the tone of a man who tells the truth. He said that about an hour after Mathew Hampton had left the shop, on the evening in question he went to the sink to wash his hands, and while there he trod on something that attracted his attention. He stooped and picked it up and found it to be a pocket-book, and on taking it to the light it proved to be Mr. Hampton's. He remembered that after Mr. Hampton paid him for shoeing the horse, he went to the sink after a drink of water, and then he must have dropped the book. The young blacksmith's first idea, he said, was to keep the book until Hampton came back, but upon the second thought he resolved to saddle his horse and try to overtake him, and restore the money. Accordingly he set off and when he reached the bluff his horse stopped and began to rear and snort. He discovered something laying by the roadside, and upon dismounting and going to it he found it to be the body of Mr. Hampton, still warm and bleeding. He first satisfied himself that he could do nothing alone, and then he started back towards M——, for assistance. When he was overtaken by Jordan and Bigler, the idea of having Hampton's money with him broke upon him with stunning force, and hence his strange and incoherent manner.

When the prisoner sat down there was a low murmur which told that his story was believed. But the judge shook his head and the lawyers did the same, and the jury looked troubled and anxious. The prisoner's counsel did all he could to establish his client's good character, and also to impeach the character of Bigler, but he, could not refute the testimony that had been given in.

When the judge came to charge the jury, he spoke of the testimony against the prisoner, and of the corroborative circumstances. With regard to the prisoner's story, he said that it was very much like truth; but he would have the jury remember how easily such stories could be made.

It was long after dark when the jury retired to make their verdict. They were gone half an hour, and when they returned the foreman showed by the very hue of his countenance, that the verdict was fatal! All saw it, and I could hear the throbbing of the hundred hearts that beat about me.

'Gentlemen of the jury, have you made a verdict?'

'We have.'

'Shall your foreman speak for you?'

'Yes.'

'Abel Adams, stand up and look the foreman in the face. Now, sir, is Abel Adams, the prisoner at the bar, guilty of murder or not?'

Hark! the first syllable of the word, 'Guilty,' is upon the foreman's lips, but he speaks it not. Those who yet crowd about the windows shout with all their might, and in a moment more a man crowds his way into the court room. He hurries up and whispers to the sheriff, and then he goes to the bench and whispers to the judge. Henry Bigler starts up and moves towards the door, but in an instant the hand of the sheriff is upon him. All is excitement the most intense. Directly the mass at the door begins to give way, and four men are seen bearing upon their shoulders a chair—a large stuffed chair—and in that chair sits Mathew Hampton—not dead, but alive. True, he is pale and ghastly, but his eyes are open and his lips move. At length the chair is set down before the bench, and the old physician of M—— asks permission to speak. As soon as this fact became known, all was quiet once more.

The physician says that neither of the wounds which Mr. Hampton had received is mortal, though he at first thought that they were. The blow upon the head, and the stab in the breast, combined to produce a state of catalepsy which resembled death so nearly that many an experienced person might have been deceived. When he gave out that Mr. Hampton was dead, he thought it was so. But when he found that Hampton was living, he kept the secret within himself, for fear that a certain man, whose presence was much needed, might be missing.

At this juncture, Mr. Henry Bigler made a savage attempt to break away from the sheriff, but it did not avail him. The jury were directed to return to their box, and then Mr. Hampton was requested to speak. He was too weak to rise, but he spoke plainly, and in a manner that showed his mind to be clear.

He stated that when he reached the bluff on the night of the disaster, he discovered that his pocket-book was gone. He stopped his horse, and was trying to think where he had lost it, when some one came up from the roadside. He had just time to see that it was Henry Bigler, when he received a blow upon the head with a club that knocked him from his horse. Then he felt a sharp, stinging, burning pain in his bosom, and with a momentary starting of his muscles he opened his eyes. He saw that Bigler was stooping over him, and ransacking his pockets. He could just remember of hearing the distant gallop of a horse—that he thought his body was being dragged to the roadside; and after that he could remember nothing till he awoke in his own house, and the doctor by his bedside.

For a little while longer the multitude had to restrain themselves. I remember that the judge said something to the jury, and that the jury whispered together for a moment. Then the prisoner stood up once more, and the foreman of the jury said, 'Not guilty.'

Then burst forth the hearty shouts of the people. Abel Adams sank back into his seat, but in a moment more he was seized by a score of stout men, and with wild and rending shouts, they bore him into the open air, where the bright stars locked down and smiled upon them. A little way they had met a young woman, who wrung her hands in agony. Abel Adams saw the woman, and he sprang forward and caught her to his bosom.

'Mary—Mary—I'm innocent—innocent—free!'

A wagon body was torn from its axletree—the blacksmith and his wife were placed therein; and then they borne away towards their home, and long after they had passed from my sight I could hear the glad shouts of the impulsive people, waking the night air, and reverberating among the distant hills.

On the next morning, before the stage started, I learned that Mathew Hampton had determined to make the young blacksmith accept one thousand dollars, whether he was willing or not.

Two weeks afterwards, while sitting in the office of my hotel at Cincinnati, I received a newspaper from M——. Henry Bigler had been hanged, and on the gallows he acknowledged his guilt. Mathew Hampton was slowly recovering, and the blacksmith had, after much expostulation, accepted the thousand dollars from Hampton's bounty.

How to Load Your Horse.

To load a horse properly requires judgment and care. Many a good horse has been ruined by carrying over-weight, or being trusted to the care of an inexperienced person. The load should be just what the horse is able to take along comfortably, without fretting or sudden pulls. If too small, time is wasted in travelling over the route oftener than need be; if it is too large, strength and health are wasted in the animal, and its constitution broken down. A horse, carefully used in this respect will live longer, perform his work better, retain his good spirits, good temper and good looks. Nothing has so wrought upon our feelings as to see some thoughtless brute whipping an over-loaded, strained, knock-kneed horse to get more work out of him than there is in him. Such policy is short-sighted as well as cruel. There is a point beyond which the strength of the horse ought not to be tried, unless it is to save human life, or some great purpose. Yet teamsters habitually neglect the golden rule, and urge their exhausted creatures over the road puffing and sweating from every exertion, every muscle strained to the utmost, every nerve quivering with agony or excitement. Such things ought not to be. Many men err from lack of judgment, and overload a willing horse because they do not know how much he ought to draw. All drivers should remember that it is better to err on the right side, and carry too little than too much.

A SETTLER'S EXPLOIT.

As Samuel Bowditch, one of the early settlers on Grand River, in Kentucky, was going across a patch of swamp, one afternoon, about half a mile from his dwelling, to look after some cattle, he heard a stick snap behind him, and turning quickly round, he found himself confronted with a huge savage, in all the hideousness of his war paint, and with his rifle or musket levelled at his head, the muzzle not more than four feet from him. Bowditch himself had a rifle in his hand, but he knew the Indian could shoot him before he could raise it and fire, and so he did not make the attempt, but immediately dropped it to the ground and held up his open palms, in token of submission.

On seeing this the savage walked up and and said:

'Give Ingun gun!'

'I see you're a big chief, and I hope we may be friends.'

'Where live?' asked the savage, as he produced a stout thong of deer-skin, and proceeded to bind the hands of his captive, who, being a small man, saw he was no match for the other, even without weapons on either side, and so submitted quietly, though agonized at the thought of his poor helpless wife and children, in their lonely cabin over the hill.

'I live out yonder, not a great ways from here,' replied the captive, nodding his head in the proper direction.

'How many got?' queried the savage.

The settler hesitated about telling correctly. He first thought he would name a number large enough to deter the Indian from going thither, and thus, perhaps, save his wife and children from a fate like his own; but after a moment's reflection, it occurred to him that, a chance might arise for him to regain his liberty, and so he decided upon speaking the truth.

'Why, no Long-knife tell?' demanded the Indian, with an impatient frown. 'No make lie!'

'No, chief; I'll tell you the truth. There are only three persons in my cabin—my wife and two little children—but I know a big brave chief like you won't hurt 'em.'

'Me go see 'em!' returned the savage, with a fierce gleam of triumph, which the other did not fail to notice.

Having tightly bound the hands of his captive behind his back, the savage felt about his dress for any other weapon, took away his ammunition, and putting both weapons over his shoulder, told the white man to lead the way. This the latter did, full of hope, fear and general anxiety, till he came in sight of his humble log dwelling, situated in a pleasant valley, through which flowed a pretty little stream, a branch of the Green river, when the Indian ordered him to stop, and proceeded to make him fast to a tree, by means of another deer-skin thong secured to that around his wrists.

'Ain't you going to let me go down to the house with you?' inquired the captive, now beginning to feel much alarm for the safety of his family.

'Me go alone!' returned the savage gruffly. 'Me big chief—want scalp!'

'Long-knife scalp much good!' rejoined the Indian, sullenly, as he finished binding the other to the tree, and strode away down the hill, carrying the two weapons with him. Bowditch watched him, step by step, as he glided away under cover of the tree, keeping some rock, stump, or clump of bushes between him and the inmates of the dwelling, so they might not by any chance perceive his approach and take the alarm.

'At any rate I can holler yet!' muttered the captive, 'and may be they'll hear me;' and forthwith he set up a series of yells, that went echoing and re-echoing far away through the forest.

The settler saw his wife and children come in haste to the door, and look up the hill in alarm. At this he shouted at the top of his lungs:

'Quick, Esther—go back into the house and bar it up tight! The Injuns are arter you, and I'm a prisoner! Quick! quick! or you're lost, and the children too!'

For a moment or two the mother and children stood as if paralyzed with amazement and terror and then, to his great relief, he saw his little boy point in the direction of the skulking savage, and all three hastily retreat and close the door.

The Indian now uttered a fierce yell, and stepping out into plain view, fired both pieces, one after the other, at the dwelling, as if he had impulsively adopted this means to vent his rage at being discovered and foiled of his murderous purpose. Then looking round at his captive, he threw down the rifle belonging to the latter, and drawing his tomahawk, started toward him on a run. Bowditch, who had watched every motion, and knew that in his rage, the savage would brain and scalp him, now gathered all his strength, and made one desperate effort to free himself, acting more from the instinct of self preservation than from any hope of success.

But to his great joy, his unspeakable joy, he heard and felt his bonds strain, crack and snap, and suddenly found himself free and his arms at liberty. He looked quickly and wildly around, almost disposed to doubt his senses—to discredit his good fortune—for any fortune then seemed good which would give him even a bare chance for his life where he expected only certain death. The Indian was at least a hundred and fifty yards from him, and his rifle was unloaded; and with that start in a race for life—in a race that involved not only his own life but that of his wife and children—who so swift of foot as to overtake him?

With a loud yell of mingled joy and defiance, away he went over the hill, and with a louder yell of rage at his unexpected escape, the fierce savage came bounding after him. Bowditch knew every inch of ground in that vicinity, and he had already regained sufficient presence of mind to shape his course so as to take advantage of all the chances in his favor. The hill, about the summit, was a succession of rocks and bushes, with caves, chasms, and precipices, and over, through and along these natural obstructions the fugitive believed he could make his way with any man living, either white or red, and so took the most troublesome route for his larger and more unwieldy pursuer, resolved, should he by chance find the latter gaining on him, to double on him at a certain cave not more than half a mile distant, where he could enter, and, by following one of the labyrinthian passages within, could come out on the same side into a thicket not more than fifty feet from the main opening.

Looking back occasionally, as he fled along his rocky way with the ease of a mountain goat, Bowditch soon discovered that however superior to him his adversary might be in mere physical strength, he was no match for him in speed, in that particular locality; and this not only inspired him with the hope of escape, but with such confidence in his own resources, that he began in turn to calculate how best he might compass the destruction of his foe.

'Why not lure him into the cave?' he muttered, 'and let him fool his time round thar, whilst I start back arter my rifle, and then foller up the audacious whelp? I'll do it, and if I don't get even with him yet, then it's 'cause fortin's against me.'

Having come to this determination, Bowditch slacked his pace till his pursuer was within full view, when he pretended to stumble and fall, and then got up and ran with a limp, which caused the savage to yell with fierce delight and redouble his exertions to overtake him. This was exactly what he intended to bring about, and he now managed his pace with so much deception, that, though seeming to exert himself to the utmost, he permitted the panting savage to gain a little every minute, till the mouth of the cave was reached, at which time not more than a hundred paces divided them. The Indian saw the fugitive disappear in the dark opening, and believing he now had him secure once more, he came bounding up and plunged in after him with a yell of triumph. The settler, who knew every twist and turn of every passage in the cave—and there were many—now uttered a sort of wailing groan from the centre, to urge the Indian on, and then quietly slipped off in a different direction, and reached the bright, open air about the same time the other did the middle of the interior.

'Now then for it,' muttered Bowditch, as he slipped over the brow of the hill and ran toward his dwelling, which, owing to the ridge bending round the valley, in the shape of a magnet, or horse shoe, was scarcely as far distant as when he called to his wife. His family saw him, and with a cry of joy his wife threw open the door.

'Quick, Esther!' he exclaimed, as he came up panting; 't'other powder-horn and some bullets—quick!'

'Ain't you coming in, Samuel?' inquired the wife in surprise and alarm.

'Just long enough to get them things, since you won't!' he answered as he bounded in and hurried to a rude shelf on one side of the room. 'I've sort of played the coward once to-day!' he added, 'and now I'm going to wipe it out. Shut the door, Esther, and keep yourself and children out of danger! I'll be back shortly. Good-bye!' and without waiting for a reply, he ran out in the direction of his rifle, his wife vainly calling for him, and entreating him to come back, and not risk his life foolishly.

As soon as he had once more got hold of the rifle, he hastened to load it, and then felt, as he afterwards expressed himself, 'like a new man.' Then keeping himself as much under cover as possible, he hurried up to a point where he could secrete himself and command a fair view of the mouth of the cave, within easy rifle range.

'If old Paint-face haint mizzled,' he muttered, with an ominous frown, 'it's my opinion he never will!' and like a cat watching for game he kept his eye riveted upon the spot where he expected to see him appear.

For ten minutes all was still—nothing moved—and then, to his bitter satisfaction, he beheld the Indian coming out with a stealthy step, looking cautiously and suspiciously around. The rifle of the settler was already leveled, and for a moment or two he sighted directly at his heart, and then fired. The savage threw up his hands convulsively, uttered a noise between a groan and a yell, and fell back quivering on the earth. Bowditch took time to reload, and then approached him cautiously. He found him quite dead.

'I never scalped a red skin in my life,' he muttered, 'but I'll do so onct,' and he did.

When he finished his bloody work, and secured everything of value, he threw the dead body down the rocks, and left it to be devoured by the wild beasts and vultures. He then went home in triumph, and related his exploit to his astonished family. He lived for many years after in that vicinity, but was never again molested.

GEN. BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS. The following incident of Gen. Butler's mode of dealing with refractory cases at New Orleans, we believe, has not yet been in print. It is vouched for by the very best authority. A merchant of New Orleans, who was a secessionist of the stamp that took great pleasure in spouting about "Picaune Butler," found himself with arms in his hands on the rebel side of the lines after the taking of New Orleans. But he was under the necessity of writing frequently to the agent who had his property in charge. In these letters he freely indulged in execrations of Gen. Butler and in one of them expressed a warm sympath for men suffering under his tyrannous rule there, saying that he believed a personal chastisement could be inflicted on Butler, and offering his friend and agent five thousand dollars to do that job.

It happened that this letter, as in a thousand other cases of supposed secret communication about that time, was seen by Gen. Butler, "and contents carefully noted." Soon afterward the order was issued requiring all persons who wished to hold their estates in that city, real or personal, to register themselves and take the oath of allegiance. The merchant in question had too much to lose, and slipping within our lines again endeavored to make himself at home about the city, as though he had never been away; but while busy at this preparatory work, Gen. Butler's orderly waited on him, with a polite invitation to call at headquarters. He did so, suspecting nothing.

General Butler received him very kindly, and begged to show him something of interest, taking the letter in question from his desk. He asked him if that was his writing and signature and the convicted hater of Picayune Butler could do no less than own up. General Butler then said to him that as he was evidently a man of substance, with money to spare for good purposes, he might give his $5000 to the fund for the support of the poor loyalists, as he had not been able to secure the thrashing he first proposed to pay it out for, and that he might have twenty-four hours in which to place the money in that fund, or go to the fort below, and wear a ball and chain. The man made haste to liquidate, and registered himself on the side of General Butler's authority thereafter.

'WHIP OLD GRAY, THEN.'—The late venerable Rev. Abner Goff, of the Ohio Conference, told a story in his lifetime running somewhat thus: He had been superintending and preaching at a camp meeting where the supply of preachers was abundant enough, but where the willing spirit did not prevail. A special sermon was to be preached, and nobody seemed willing for the work. The hour drawing rapidly on, the lot fell on Jonah Abner must preach, or the hungry people go unfed. With some impatience and great hesitation he at last yielded to fill the gap:—but after entering the desk he apologized to the congregation for his frequent appearance before them by telling them a story. It was a hint to the men in the pulpit with him of great meaning. There was a farmer who had a four horse team. The horses one excepted, were difficult to drive. He changed drivers often, but to little purpose. His last driver was sent to draw a log from the clearing to the sawmill, and on his return the wagon and horses stopped in a valley, and a man on the hilltop seeing the halt cried out, 'What' the matter?'—'Matter enough,' was the ready response. 'There's but one horse in the team that'll pull.' 'What horse is that?' 'Old Gray.' 'Whip Old Gray, then; it's no use to whip the others.'

As in the team case, so in most churches. There is some old Gray who is willing enough to do the work, and does do a great deal, but the trouble is, he can't draw all the load and the balky horses too. He would like to foot the preacher's salary, the sexton's bill, the wood, coal, candle and oil bills, but his pocket isn't long enough nor strong enough. Yet there is always some man willing enough in every society to play the censor, and cry out, while he does nothing himself, 'There's one man in the church'll give anything—Old Gray—Whip Old Gray; if he don't pull the load'll never move.

Evening Hours---Their Pleasures and Dangers.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

"How to begin the day with God," was the theme of a late colloquy with the readers of *The Independent*. Let us say a few things on the recreations, the duties and the temptations of the *Evening*.

Day, with most of us, is the season of labor. So is the evening to the straitened and the overworked; but to the great majority it comes as a season of rest, of recreation, and of temptation, too. In its best aspects of indoor life, an evening at the fireside in the highest luxury of domestic life. How many of us run back with swift-footed memory to the cheerful joys of our childhood's evenings beside the blazing fire of a rural home. The day's cares silently folded up and laid away. And then, as the beloved home-circle gathered, with book and journal and chess-board or busy needle, we echo dear Cowper's familiar lines:

"Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
And while the bubbling and loud-hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups
That cheer but not inebriate wait on each
So let us welcome peaceful evening in."

Even we who dwell in the bustling Babel cities—with dark, unsightly flues instead of ruddy hickory fires talking to us merrily with tongues of flame—even we can have indoor enjoyments and cosy home-born happiness. We can have our joys, born of domestic love, with which the "stranger intermeddleth not."—Here is the true empire of the affections. Here the best spot on earth to cultivate the heart.—When hallowed by household piety here is the nearest antetype of heaven. And in such a house is found one of the surest safeguards against the counter attractions of vicious temptations outside the door of a father's house.

As so many parents in all our towns are constantly troubled with the practical question, "How shall our sons and daughters spend their evenings?" let us throw out a hint or two on this most vital topic. We cannot overstate its importance. The moral destiny of millions is determined by their evening occupations. If we were in business, and a young man applied for a responsible situation with us, our first question would be, *Where do you spend your evenings?*

The night is the devil's harvest-time. Then it is that he sets his snares for unwary feet. Then he opens his thousand fascinating avenues to ruin. Then he lights up his houses of enchantment—brings out his dice-boxes, his billiard-tables, his wheels of fortune—tunes his horns and violins, and mingles the seductive poison in the ruby glass, and throws wide open the doors of his many crimsoned and chandeliered gateways to the pit. Then the shameless wanton "in the black and dark night" prowleth abroad to find her victims among the "young men, void of understanding." And how many a one "goeth after her straightway as an ox goeth to the slaughter;" "he knoweth not that it is *for his life*." But we need not specify all the satanic machinery for ruining souls which is set into full play with the going down of each day's sun. To show how successfully it is worked, we need only say that the *theater* alone draws into its perilous vortex (in New York) as many each night as could be numbered in all the combined social religious meetings that are held throughout the city.

But what are the counter attractions which wise and conscientious parents should offer to their children?

1. First of all, make home attractive. When a child begins to hate his home, he has already reached the "border states" on his way to the devil's territory. Be careful how you trust your sons with a night-key; it has opened to them many a door to ruin. If your children are away from home at night, you should know, if possible, where they are.

2. Among the best home-magnets are books. Not everything either which types impress upon paper, but "books which are books"—books which open to us the heart of man, or the universe of God—books which give eyes to the reason, wings to the imagination, fingers to the invention, truths for the memory—books which never make one blush except for his own sinful deficiencies—books which contain as in a vial the very extract and life of a great heart: such books are the best companions for the fireside. "May I read works of fiction?" whispers some eager youth. Yes! we would say—on two conditions. The first is, that you read only those which are pure in morals, and elevating to the intellect; and the second is, that you read even these as the occasional recreation of a mind fatigued by severer duties. Syllabub may answer sometimes after strong meat; but woe to the man who feeds on syllabub only! A bad book is a poisoner; a trashy book is a murderer of time; but a good book is one of God's most blessed gifts. A house is never furnished until it has a library made up of books that any Christian father could read aloud to his daughters—one or more musical instruments—and a household altar.

3. We speak of musical instruments, because we put *music* next to books, as a sweetener of home, and an innocent recreation when abroad. From the cradle-hymn which our mother sings into our slumbering ear—to the delicious lays sung by our loved ones at our fireside—and to the glorious anthem rolled upward by the great congregation to mingle with the oratorios of heaven, music is a soul-joy too precious to be left to the sensual and infernal uses of the Evil One. When we recall the pure recreations of the concert-room, we regret that our cities do not offer nightly a larger number of unexceptionable musical entertainments. We cannot consider the opera-house as among this latter class, for its stage is often disgraced by the ballet-dancer, and its tiers too often made a decoy to both frivolity and licentiousness. Extravagance in dress, late hours, and the mental dissipation of the play, all combine, with the previously named objections, to exclude the opera-house from the list of wholesome Christian recreations.

4. But we cannot, in one brief paragraph, specify all the evening entertainments, such as lectures, art-galleries, instructive exhibitions, and social gatherings of friends, which conscientious parents may cheerfully afford to their sons and daughters. The young will have, must have recreation. It is our business to see that it be of the right kind. What is the right kind? What marks the limit between sinful pleasure and innocent recreation? To this the best answer we can give is, that—every recreation which makes the body healthier, the mind happier, and the soul purer, is a beneficial one. Upon such you can seek a blessing of God; but never let your children go where you cannot pray for them. Here, too, comes in a test for all evening occupations or entertainments which old and young may alike apply. It is this: Can we return from it with a right spirit to our Bibles and our closet devotions? If not, then as Christians we should eschew it; and so should God's people pretty generally avoid being found in any place of amusement in which the irreligious would be *surprised* to find them.

5. Finally, let us remember that our evenings are not only the closing-up of a day gone into eternity, but the preparation for the day before it. And we should awake in the morning with the sweet taste of a well-spent evening still lingering as in our mouths. Contrast the remorseful, uneasy waking of a Christian after an evening of frivolity or folly, and the refreshed and happy soul of one who, returning from an evening spent with his Savior in doing good, lies down on his prayful bed, and finds how God *giveth his beloved sleep*. So shall come life's evening at the last to the follower of Jesus. Even as a mother kisses her child to sleep in the cradle, so shall God's love kiss to sleep the dying body of the saint, while, in heaven's happier clime, the angels shall bid the glorified soul *good morning*.

There are some men who are only to be abashed by stricture and severity; others who become modest by eulogy and encouragement.

HUME, THE MEDIUM.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following "first-rate notice" of Hume, the medium, who will be remembered by many for his proficiency in the occult mysteries of spiritualism:

"What a singular history is that of Daniel Hume, the medium! Here is a young man, who, without illustrious birth, and without other merit than that of practicing brilliantly an acknowledged imposition, has jumped suddenly to a familiar association with monarchs and with the very highest nobility of Europe. After creating for himself a name in the spirit world of America, Hume came to Europe, and we first hear of him in a prominent way at Florence, where, in a little circle of artists and literary people—of whom Hiram Powers, Mr. McKinney, the Brownings and the Martineaus were members—he performed feats which rendered his name at once familiar to all the reading world of Europe. It was there that he met the Count Kouchaloff, a Russian gentleman, whose sister he afterward married. The Count brought Hume to Paris, and among other distinguished persons of Paris society whom he invited to his house to witness Hume's wonderful performances was the Count Bacciochi, a relative of the Emperor, one of the Chamberlains of His Majesty, and charged specially with the direction of the theatrical and other amusements of the Court.

Whether M. Bacciochi became a convert to Hume's power, or only desired to fulfill faithfully his office of Court amuser, I do not know; but he introduced Hume at the Tuileries, and at the first sitting, at which only their Majesties and Bacciochi were present, Hume was fortunate enough to accomplish some of his most astounding feats. From that day Hume has been a 'pet' of the palace and of the Court people generally. His relation to the Emperor and Empress is that of an intimate friend, and he enjoys the extraordinary privilege of being admitted, *as a matter of course*, to all the *soirees*, of whatever character, at the palace. As early as two years ago he had already gained such an influence with the Empress that she scolded him as she would a near friend for not coming to see her when she was in London on her way to Scotland; and when Hume objected that he feared to disturb her in the state of mind she then was—the Duchess of Alba had just died—she replied that it was just because she had need of his 'soothing sympathy' that she desired to see him. These two words, in fact, disclose more than all others the secret of Hume's power. He is rather tall and slim, has sandy hair and mustache, pale face and blue eyes. To great elegance of person and distinction of manners, he unites a mildness and tenderness of expression which those who come within his influence call angelic, and which sheds about him a sort of dreamy, unearthly charm scarcely powerfully enough expressed by the words 'soothing sympathy.'

There is something mysterious in the man's organization which binds to him as by a spell other organizations peculiarly endowed. There is something in his look, in his presence, in the very atmosphere of his room, which imparts happiness and sunshine to those about him. Ladies of the highest birth sit on a stool at his feet, and gazing into his magnetic eyes receive comfort and consolation from his lips. He calls them 'my child,' and gives advice like a father confessor. In an earlier and more superstitious period of the world's history he would have passed for a being of divine origin, and would have had his disciples ready to suffer martyrdom in his defense. Now, what is the explanation of this wonderful power? Is it a higher order of animal magnetism, or only adroit swindling? Hume protests that he is ignorant of the source from whence he derives his power; that it is not a study, but a gift; that it is an involuntary accompaniment of his being, from which he could not separate himself if he would. The persons who fall within his influence do not pretend to give a reason for their hallucination; they say that it does them good—that it renders them happy—to come within the circle of his power; but they cannot tell why. Hume lives in the Place Vendome, as a guest in the family of the Count de ——, where he receives visits, presents and invitations innumerable from persons of the highest rank in society. He is preparing for publication his personal memoirs, or rather his autobiography, for he is said to be fast declining with consumption—the same disease which lately killed his wife. He has a child, a wonderfully precocious boy, who is said to see and hold daily communication with his deceased mother, and who is thus growing up as much in the knowledge and affection of his mother as if she were still living and always present."

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—Trade for the week has been quite up to our expectations and very good for the season of the year. There are several western buyers here from the interior towns; but few or none from the large cities. All concur in the report that goods in their localities are scarce and wanted. Thanks to the liberal supply of Government money given in exchange for produce in the western market, the ability to pay for our manufactures is undoubted and very little credit is asked or given.

Orders come in freely, and our manufacturers have all they can do for the balance of the month; many of them are engaged ahead well into April. The great complaint seems to be that goods are not paying a fair profit as they should, for the reason that stock rises so fast that shoes cannot be replaced at present selling rates. Again, a scarcity of workmen is apprehended as soon as the conscription is put in force here, and it will then be impossible to fill even a tithe of the anticipated orders for shoes. Sales are now made so readily that manufactured goods cannot accumulate. Army work is more brisk, and the calls for shoes in this department are

The Rockland Gazette,

Saturday, March 28, 1863.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York, and No. 6 State Street, Boston, are our Agents for the *Rockland Gazette*, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest rates.

S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court Street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper, at the rates required by us.

Shut up the Grog Shops.

At the outset of the Rebellion, we remember that a daily paper in one of our cities deprecated a movement towards enforcing the law against drunkeries, expressing a hope that it should not witness "another rum crusade" to create a division among the people, at a time when nothing should be permitted to distract attention from the one public and patriotic duty of putting down rebellion.

Was this paper right? Was it good citizenship to protect rumselling for the purpose of fostering patriotism? Was it right to let this offense against the peace of society—against the health, happiness, prosperity and lives of the people reign unchecked, because all the strength of the nation was needed to put down rebellion? We have waited and watched through nearly two years since then, and have failed to discover the connection between rum and patriotism. The work of rum in this war will never be written, but if it could be, an indifferent public would be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the evils it has wrought. Rum probably lost Bull Run. Rum certainly lost Harper's Ferry.

cases, and has sacrificed hundreds of men through the incompetency of drunken officers. Rum has debauched, demoralized and robbed our soldiers. Rumsellers will talk of their patriotism in paying the government for a license to poison and kill their fellow-citizens. They take the bounty-money of recruits for their liquors and turn them reeling into the streets to disgrace the uniforms they wear.

Rum gives no aid to patriotism. All its affinities are toward rebellion. Indeed, rum had much to do in causing the rebellion of the Southern States, and many intelligent and reasoning men believe that without its agency secession would never have had birth. Take the thorough temperance men of Maine together, and you cannot find one in a hundred who is not staunchly loyal to the Union and the administration. Thousands of men of drinking habits are as loyal, also, but you cannot make the foregoing assertion of them as a class; and as for the rumsellers, a large majority of them are disloyal, secession-sympathizers, or opposers of the administration.

The rum traffic is the undisputed cause of at least four-fifths of the crime and a very great proportion of all the pauperism and disease of the country. It kills 50,000 drunkards every year. It taxes the people of this country $200,000,000 every year for the cost of liquors alone, aside from the vast expense of jails, prisons, courts and alms-houses. The country never needed all its strength and resources more than now. Is it not, therefore, a more imperative duty now than ever to stop this fearful drain upon the strength, health, resources and lives of the people?

There are but few places in the State more cursed by the rum traffic than Rockland.—It is carried on, without disguise and without restraint, from one end of our principal street to the other. But it has about reached the end of its chain. The time for re-action is at hand. There is a point beyond which public indifference will not stretch. There is such a thing as temperance sentiment growing in the community. Not only temperance men but those who do not profess to be teetotalers, are beginning to feel and to say that the rum-shops must be shut up.

The City Council is now organized. It is the duty of those who have been chosen to administer our municipal affairs, to see that the laws are executed, and the peace and good order of the community preserved. Let them do their duty. Let them shut up the grog shops. Let them remove this curse of our community, and stop this annual expenditure of not less than $30,000 for rum.

But it is not only the City Government who should do their duty. Let the citizens of Rockland do theirs. Let them demand of the city government that they suppress the rum traffic, and let them back up the authorities in doing their duty. It is of no use to create bug-bears about any difficulties of making prosecutions under the Liquor Law. The way is clear enough, when the people of a community determine that the thing shall be done. Rum-So let the work be begun.

From the 14th Maine Regiment.

We have received a private letter from Capt. Charles Barnard, Co. A, 14th Maine regiment, dated at Bonnet Carre, Parish St. John the Baptist, March 6th, from which we take the liberty to itemize the following:—

"We have a telegraph to Baton Rouge and are in daily communication with New Orleans. The rebels cut the wire occasionally, but it is immediately repaired, so we are not quite cut off from the outside world. The Jackson Railroad is being put in running order as far as Manchac, and as there is quite a quantity of cotton in the vicinity, hidden from the "cotton burners," the earliest moment will be seized to forward it to New Orleans." * * *

"From appearances I should judge that not more than half of the sugar crop of the past season was harvested, and although some of the planters are preparing their grounds for the present season, the majority are doing nothing. They seem to be waiting for *something* to "turn up" and I conclude, from appearances, that it will." * * * * * * *

"We are all anxiously waiting to hear that Congress has authorized the employment of negroes as soldiers, and hope that Col. Nickerson will have a brigade or division, officered by white men. They will be as efficient as any troops in the field. If there are any Hunkers among you that sneer at the idea, send them out here and we will warrant them to be returned strong in the conviction that the negro *will fight*, and, well officered, as effectively as the white man."

"Giofray's Hair Renovator."—Our friend Giofray, proprietor of the popular Shaving Saloon at No. 5 Custom-House Block, has just perfected and introduced to his customers and the public a preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color, preserving the hair and preventing it from falling off, removing dandruff and curing all eruptions of the scalp, which is proving to be one of the best articles ever invented for these purposes. It has already cured several bad cases of cutaneous eruption of the scalp, and had marked effects in restoring and preserving the hair. We can speak from experience of its excellence in removing dandruff, the first few applications being almost entirely efficatious in our own case. We advise all in need of a preparation for any of the purposes for which the "Renovator" is recommended to try it. Price 75 cents per bottle. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

City Council.

Both boards met on Monday evening. In convention of the City Council, the report of the Committee on Disbursement of Volunteer Fund was read and placed on file, and the Committee were instructed to report further and more fully. The Finance Committee were instructed to investigate the books of the Disbursing Committee and report to the City Council.

The following elections were made:

City Marshal,—Asa Crockett.

City Physician,—P. T. Prescott.

Highway Surveyors,—Ward 1, Wm. Sprague; Ward 2, Charles Crockett; Ward 3, Fisher Gay; Ward 4, James R. Smith; Ward 5, Israel J. Mather; Ward 6, J. O. Ingraham; Ward 7, Benj. Clough.

The two boards then adjourned to Wednesday evening.

In the City Council, on Wednesday evening, an order relating to School Districts passed both boards, which is published elsewhere in our columns this week.

An order instructing the Committee on Highways to cause the snow, ice and other obstructions to be cleared from all the sidewalks in the city forthwith, passed the Common Council, but was laid on the table in the Board of Aldermen.

In Convention of the City Council, the following elections were made:—

Agent of Grade District,—Sumner Whitney.

Members of S. S. Committee,—Henry Paine, N. A. Farwell.

Mr. Paine was elected for three years, and Mr. Farwell for one year to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Osgood. Mr. Hall was re-elected last year for three years.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department,—N. A. Burpee.

Assistant Engineers,—Ward 1, C. L. Allen; Ward 2, B. Knowlton; Ward 3, B. W. Sawyer; Ward 4, J. P. Wise; Ward 5, John Lindsay; Ward 6, Thos. Colson; Ward 7, Edward Ulmer.

Petition of A. F. Ingraham and others for the organization of a company for Fire King Engine, No. 5, was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Petition of B. Litchfield and others, for building of west end of the road known as Holmes Street, was referred to Committee on Highways.

Both boards adjourned to next Tuesday evening.

Knox Co. Association of the Sons of Temperance.

This association met at the Hall of Lime Rock Division, Rockland, on the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The President being unavoidably prevented from attending, the Vice President, Z. Pope Vose of Rockland, presided.

Meeting was opened with prayer by the Secretary. Minutes of the last meeting were read.

Bros. Jordan of Beauchamp Division and Allen of Hyperion Division were appointed a committee to ascertain what Divisions were represented, who reported members and visitors present from

Father Matthew Div., St. George.
Segochet Div., Warren.
Megunticook Div., Camden.
Beauchamp Div., Rockport.
Lime Rock Div., Rockland.
Hyperion Div., Rockland.

Bros. Starrett, of Segotchet Division, Josselyn, of Megunticook Division, and Harden, of Lime Rock Division, were appointed a committee to present business for the afternoon session. Association then adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Met agreeably to adjournment. Meeting opened by singing a temperance ode.

Committee reported business for the afternoon, which was attended to as follows:

1. Treasurer's report.

2. Report of the condition and prospects of the Divisions connected with the Association. The Secretary read interesting letters from Lime Rock and North Star Divisions, and verbal reports were made concerning the other Divisions represented, by members present. These reports showed some of the Divisions to be in a very healthy and prosperous condition, others, weakened by the war or other causes, were endeavoring to "strengthen the things that remain," and to hold on their way.

3. An hour was spent in discussing private matters of the Order.

4. The following resolution, presented by the Secretary and discussed, was referred to the next quarterly meeting, for final action.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the introduction of amusements at levees and public meetings of Divisions in which all cannot conscientiously engage.

5. The following resolutions, presented by Bro. Vose, were also referred to the next meeting:

Resolved, That we regard the action of the Senate of Maine in refusing to enact the bill explanatory of the Liquor Law of 1858, as hostile to the cause of temperance, and in disregard not only of the request of the 2500 petitioners from all parts of the State who asked for the "explanatory act," but of the wishes of the citizens of Maine who ratified the Law of 1858 at the polls.

Resolved, That this Association feels that the time has come for temperance men to be faithful to the temperance cause, and to refuse to aid longer in sacrificing the principle of prohibition upon the altar of political expediency; that, as citizens realizing our duty to our cause and our country, we will support only such men for office, of whatever party they may be, as will not betray the cause of temperance in their official action, and that we urge upon Sons of Temperance in the county and all temperance men, the duty of uniting for the effectual assertion of the principle that, as temperance men, they will give their votes for such candidates only for executive, legislative, and municipal offices as are known to be in favor of the prohibitory law and of the "explanitory act" which has now been for the second time refused to the friends of temperance by the Senate of Maine.

6. The following resolutions were passed without discussion:

Whereas, We believe that the members of the Divisions in Knox County may accomplish much for the good of the Order and the advancement of the cause by quarterly meetings for mutual discussion and counsel, as well as to strengthen the social ties which should unite us as members of a common institution, therefore

Resolved, That we urge upon the attention of members of the Order the importance of awakening a wider interest in this Association among the members and visitors of their several Divisions and of securing the attendance of full delegations from every Division in the county at its quarterly sessions.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of presenting the claims and importance of the Association more fully before the members of the Order in the county, the Secretary be instructed to procure the printing of 1000 copies of the proceedings of this session, to be distributed to the several Divisions in proportion to the number of members in each, and by them to be distributed to their members.

On motion of Bro. Josselyn,

Voted, That the thanks of this Association be extended to the members and visitors of Lime Rock and Hyperion Divisions, for their generous hospitality in affording entertainment to the delegations from abroad during this meeting.

The public meeting for the evening was omitted, on account of the appearance of a storm.

A collection was taken up to defray expenses of the Association, amounting to $3,53.

In deepening the regard of members for each other and quickening them to new engagedness in the cause of temperance, we trust our meeting was one of profit, as it truly was one of pleasure.

J. E. M. WRIGHT, *Sec'y.*

Note.—The next quarterly session of the Association will be held on Tuesday, June 23d, at Lincolnville Center (unless some other place shall be previously designated by the Secretary), commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. By a standing vote of the Association each Division in the Association is desired to send a letter (reporting its work for the quarter, condition and prospects) to the Secretary, one week previous to each meeting.

Letter from London.

32 Northumberland St, Strand.

Mr. Editor.—Since my last communication I have visited the famous city of Paris, and after passing a few weeks there, returned to London, where I am at present. No man can look with indifference on the strange and bizarre city of Paris. Its galleries of paintings and sculpture are magnificent and complete. Here are the productions of all the old masters, and many of those of the new, whose inspiration of genius, almost excell the primal and inflexible conceptions of natures first portrayers.—Dreaming amid the galleries of the Louvre, of the Luxembourg and Versailles, you may well imagine yourself transported to some land of enchantment, where the prosaic and formal attitudes of a utilitarian world, are banished from all remembrance. The streets of Paris! What beauty! What splendor—what collonades of marble palaces, and collossal piles of antique architecture, glistening with the quarries purest colors, and bursting in the ripe perfection of the enthralling beauty of human art. We are in a new city—new manners—new people—new voices and new sounds. Yet it is old.—Its beginning is buried beneath the changes of dynasties, and the overthrowings of revolutions, and Coup de Etats and imperial ordinances of a thousand years. But the hand of time has dealt lightly with Paris and its people. Genial and bewitching shades are intermingled in the genius of this polished nation, and an unexampled refinement has smoothed over all the rough protuberances of a diversified life. All are gay all are happy—all are infatuated with the pomp and glory of life only. But, still, a fear rests upon the city. Recollections,—those dread recollections of guillotine, and massacres, saddens and restrains the innate heart, and all act, as if some despotic power, was coercing them into a thoughtless frivolty, to make them forget their long lost liberties. I must say a few things on the feeling in England towards America. The upper class are with the South entirely, while the great body of the people are with the North. The secesh has not spared time or money to gain the sympathy of England. It is now, known, the leading articles, for some time back in the *London Times* the *Herald* and *Telegraph*, were written, and are still written by paid agents from the South, or in the service of the South. It is rather amusing, how this came to the public car. One of these agents wrote a letter to Mobile, which was never expected to be seen in England, but some friend of the North in the Southern city sent a paper with the letter to the *Daily News*, and the morning and evening *Stars* gave the letter with its agents names to the public.—This has brought some of them into contempt for they professed to be so disinterested in their sympathy for the South. There has also sprung up a society to diffuse knowledge on the true merits of the American struggle. It is called the emancipation society. They are holding meetings all over the kingdom, and in every district of London. These meetings are a perfect burst of enthusiasm. This society by its meetings and tracts are giving England the truth about the war. So it is common now to give three cheers for Abe Lincoln, and groans and hisses for the *London Times*. There has been a class of men, at least things with two legs that looked like men, who have disturbed the emancipation meetings. These men are paid to do so, but their day is gone. Wherever one of them says a word, he is taken by his coat, and amidst groans ane hisses pushed out at the door. This week at a large meeting in St. James Hall, some six of the Southern tribe were thus treated, and then the meeting went on, but gave three groans for the *London Times*, first. The New York correspondent of this paper is doing all the evil he can in England. His articles are a perfect success on the side of falschood and perversion. But the scamp is being brought to light by the emancipation society. Poor Mason of the "Fugitive Slave Law" is here, but is not spared. As to the author of this "bill" he is handled without gloves. Indeed the friends of humanity every where abhor those men who supported this infamous bill. Hence Mr. Mason, the author of it

"His name his human name, should hang on high,
Exalted midst his less abhored compeers
To fester through its infamy of years."

The Lord Mayor is handled very roughly for inviting Mason to his banquet. Now some may ask, what difference to America, what England does think or say, and what good can the emancipation society do? I answer prevent England from recognizing the Southern confederacy. The feeling is so great now, among the people that the government dare not hint the idea of recognition. And remember the upper class are the enemies of the Great Republic.

Sincerely yours,

F. WALLACE.

For the Gazette.

Keep Time.—I saw two musicians playing; the one, a *white* man, the other *black*. They seemed very intent in the exact performance of their respective parts. The effect was powerfully impressive. While listening to the performance, the thought occurred: *The power being equal* and the *time well kept*, would not the *physical force*, or *military command* be the same, whether the *source* of that *power*, or *command* be black or white? and would not the result be equally efficient, in putting down this unjustifiable and wicked Rebellion?

Patriæ amor.

☞ We take pleasure in laying before our readers this week, an article on the character and services of General Berry, which appeared in a late issue of the Lewiston Daily *Journal*. It is from the pen of Rev. N. Butler, formerly of this city, and will be read with much interest, as a just and able tribute to the merit of a brave and efficient commander.

☞ We are requested to announce that in consequence of the absence of the pastor, there will be no preaching in connection with the First Baptist Church in this city on the ensuing Sabbath.

Hon. N. A. Farwell, President of the Senate, made a speech in that body Monday afternoon on the National Resolutions, which justly gave much satisfaction to all who listened to it. It was firm, conservative, and loyal.

Major General Hiram G. Berry.

A Chapter on the Inside History of the War.

The present war has furnished deeds of heroism, and brave and skillful generalship, which will never be chronicled, and for which the well-deserved meed of praise and renown will never be given. It cannot be otherwise. Generals commanding an army or a division in battle, can in their reports give no more than a synopsis of the events of a battle, referring in a few words to what might justly receive a lengthened description; and the historian of the battles of this war would have to furnish many volumes if he recorded the heroic deeds of every officer and man who has fought bravely. There is an *inside history* of this war, which if written would possess an interest as thrilling as any that will ever appear. The writing of such an inside history would rescue from oblivion many a deed that well deserves immortality, and place among our heroes many a man whose bravery and whose skill will never be known.

The promotion of one of the brave sons of Maine to the rank of Major General furnishes an opportunity to place before his fellow citizens some incidents in his career which reflect honor upon his State as well as upon himself, and which, if now recorded, may become a part of our history of which we shall justly be proud. While this notice is given to one of our gallant citizens, it is with the belief that a chapter equally as honorable might be written of others among the living and among the honored dead!

Major General Hiram G. Berry was among the first to offer his services to his country on the breaking out of this Rebellion. He entered the service as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Maine Volunteers. While he held that postion his regiment sustained the reputation of being one of the best disciplined and one of the most efficient in the army. Col. B, was the first to discover the retreat of the rebels from the line of Manassas and Occoquan. Being on picket duty at that time, and making a balloon reconnoisance, he discovered the retreat, and caused a telegram to be sent to the President at twelve o'clock at night. He was made Brigadier General on the 17th of March, 1862, and assigned to the Third Brigade in Heintzleman's Division, at Hampton, Va. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, and gained distinctinction there both in the trenches and in the field. Here he furnished one of the illustrations, of which this war has been so fruitful, of the versatility of the character of the Maine soldiers. With men of his brigade he repaired and put in operation two steam saw mills nearly destroyed and abandoned by the rebels, took beef cattle from the cars which supplied the army, extemporized yokes and bows and wheels, hauled timber from the forests, and sawed out between fifteen and twenty thousand feet of lumber—accomplishing all within twenty-four hours. These mills furnished nearly all the lumber used in the fortifications built in the siege of Yorktown.

On the 4th and 5th of May the army pursued the retreating enemy towards Williamsburg. Gen Berry's brigade was in Kearney's Division of Heintzleman's Corps. Hooker's Division of this Corps was in the front, and early in the morning of the 5th engaged the enemy. Berry was pushing on towards the front. When within about seven miles of the battle-field he heard the cannonading. He believed from the direction of the sound that Hooker was engaged. He hurried on his little brigade, and when within five miles of the front he overtook Sumner's Division, entirely blocking up the road which had now become "a sea of mud." Enquiring what troops were engaged, he was told by an officer of Sumner's staff that they were Hooker's. His quick military instinct told him that that brave soldier was in peril. But how could he aid him? His orders would seem to require him to keep in the line of march, and before him was an entire division filling the road. He determined it would be safe to depart from instructions if that would take him towards the enemy in battle, to the rescue of a brave division. It was raining fearfully, but putting his artillery in front, and taking the side of the road, he pushed his brigade past the troops before him, amid the imprecations and threats of those who were jostled by his unceremonious haste. After a mile and a-half of this kind of marching, he reached a by-road leading to the left in the direction of the firing. Taking this road instead of that pursued by the other troops, he pushed on till the road seemed to lead him too far to the left. Then ordering his soldiers to throw away knapsacks and everything not absolutely necessary in battle, he left the road, and through fields and forests, over morasses and ravines, he led his brave troops toward the fight. He reached Hooker at the very instant to save him. There was not a moment to lose. Hooker's unflinching ranks had stood against a greatly superior force from early morning till three o'clock in the afternoon. But one brigade had begun to give way, having nearly exhausted their ammunition. They had been rallied, and now the troops of Hooker's Division "were maintaining their ground with empty guns, and not a cartridge in their boxes, relying upon their bayonets." At this moment Gen. Berry came upon the field with his brigade. Gen. Heintzleman was there, having hastened to the front. He had seen how nearly the day was lost, and when Berry with his fresh troops appeared, the old hero fairly cried with joy. The bands of the wearied division struck up Hail Columbia. Berry's troops answered with a cheer, and then to the music of Yankee Doodle, and with a shout such as is heard only in battle, deployed at double quick time in front of the exhausted troops, poured in volley after volley, and then with bayonets charged and drove the rebels from the field, recapturing the lost artillery, taking the rille pits and a large number of prisoners. Thus was the battle of Williamsburg won. It was an hour after that any other troops arrived. Gen. Heintzleman in his report pays Gen. Berry the compliment he deserved for the gallant service he rendered at what he calls "the turning point of the battle."

The battle of Fair Oaks commenced on the 31st of May. The great effort of the enemy was made against the left wing of our army.—The advance of the left was at the Seven Pines on the Williamsburg road, leading towards Richmond. The left wing was composed of Cassey's and Couch's Divisions. Gen. Berry, still being in Kearney's Division, was on the previous night encamped six miles to the rear. In the morning he was ordered up to support the front. When halting for dinner the firing on Cassey's troops commenced. Hastening forward he met large masses of these troops straggling to the rear. Pressing on with his brigade he soon met masses of Couch's troops fleeing to the rear, calling out that they were defeated.—Still the little brigade of twenty-five hundred men marched on with unbroken ranks through the masses of disorganized fugitives, towards the front. At this point Gen. Kearney overtook Berry and said, "Are you not afraid to take your men through this crowd of flying men?" "No, sir," was the gallant reply, "not if I march at their head!" And through them he did take them, to the front, forming them in the open space and in the woods, and held the enemy in check until the arrival of reinforcements; then concentrating his brigade on its left flank, he advanced and retook that portion of Casey's camp which the enemy had taken on the left of the road. The next morning the battle was renewed, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels. This was one of the most fearfully fought battles of the war, and those who here excelled were heroes indeed. One regiment of Berry's Brigade, the Third Michigan, drove *four* rebel brigades in succession from the woods. This, Longstreet's aid, who was captured, admitted. This aid admitted that nearly 20,000 of the enemy were engaged at this point, and told Berry that he must have had 10,000 men under him, from the resistance Berry's men made. The fury of the fight may be judged from the fact that on the field of the battle fought by this brigade, there were counted five hundred and thirty-seven dead rebels, and upon a spot sixteen feet square lay *twenty-five* dead rebels. At this battle three of Gen. Berry's staff were instantly killed—two of them by his side—while his hat and clothes were pierced with shot. In his report of this battle the Prince de Joinville says: "As at Williamsburg, Kearney's division arrives at the right moment to restore the battle. Berry's brigade of this division advances firm as a wall amid the disorderly crowd wavering on the battlefield, and by its example does more than the strongest reinforcements." Other portions of the Federal lines were broken, but this brigade was not driven one foot. Of them Heintzleman says: "These troops (Gen. Berry's however, most gallantly kept their position on the rebels' right flank, and kept up such a deadly fire that no effort the enemy made, could dislodge them. They remained till dark, firing away sixty rounds of ammunition to each man, and then supplying themselves with cartridges from the dead and wounded. Their fire completely commanded the open space in their front, and not a mounted man succeeded in passing under their fire."

After the battle of Fair Oaks, Gens. McClellan, Heintleman, Kearney and Hooker personally complimented Gen Berry for his skill and bravery.

It will be remembered that after this battle the Federal army held its line from the Chickahominy to White Oak Swamp, and for some distance along that Swamp It was General Berry's duty to fortify the left of the line, being from Hooker's left to the Swamp and down the Swamp, in all about five miles.—This he accomplished by the usual methods, and afterward had entire command of this part of the picket line for twenty-five days. During this time there was a picket fight every day, and during three days he commanded 10,000 troops in picket fighting. For nearly one month he did not sleep in his tent, but usually on the ground with his horse's reins in his hands. It was this incessant labor and anxiety that induced an attack of disease which threatened his life; but yielding to disease but for a brief time, he, though sick, has remained at his post faithful to his trust.

When the army changed its base of operations to the James River, Gen. Berry was consulted as the officer most familiar with White Oak Swamp, and was ordered to construct two of the three roads across the Swamp, by which the army crossed. These two roads, through a dense morass, Gen. Berry completed in twenty-four hours. That very day the battle at Gaines' Mills was lost. The army then moved to James River. Berry was detailed to cover the movement, which he did successfully, being the last over the Swamp, skirmishing with the enemy all the way.

At the battle of Glen Dale, which was fought the next day, Gen. Kearney, being sick, turned over his division in a great measure to Berry. This division and the gallant Third Brigade were engaged hotly in that battle. From two o'clock till five P. M., that brigade sustained the repeated assaults of the enemy, who made it their object of attack, and repulsed every assault. The rebel General Hill reported in this battle nine thousand of his troops killed, wounded and missing. In this battle Berry was wounded, and had his sword-belt cut in two by a musket ball.

At the battle of Malvern Hill, Gen. Berry was engaged from morning till night with his infantry and artillery, and held his line through the whole battle. At one time the fire of a whole battery was directed to the spot where he stood, but although a shed in front of which he stood was literally riddled with shot and shell, he escaped unharmed, possessing almost a charmed life, amid the storms of iron hail through which he has passed.

At the battle of Fredericksburg he commanded his old brigade, which fought with its accustomed valor, supporting a battery against the persistent attacks of the enemy, and by his coolness and skill extorting from the rebel Gen A. P. Hill, a well merited compliment. This brigade has never been driven by the enemy a single rod.

Whenever Gen. Berry has fought he has won the admiration of his superiors, and has been selected by them for positions of great responsibility. It is as true of his military career as of his private business life, that he has *never failed*. Gen. Hooker regards him as one of his ablest Generals, and has shown his confidence in him by giving to him the command of his own old division, which is acknowledged to be one of the best in the Army of the Potomac.

It has been said by a Maine correspondent that Berry is better for fighting than for planning. Never was a greater mistake of a man's character made. If he excels in one particular more than another, it is in his strategy, his planning. The two greatest things he ever did—at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks—were almost entirely his independent action, where he planned for himself—in one case almost going outside of his orders to save the day.

He is a self-made man. He is not a graduate of West Point. But he has never failed while other men of different and what is called higher education have failed and passed from public regard. We predict for him a brilliant career; and so long as the fame of our State is in the hands of such men as Howard and Berry, we have no fears for its keeping. The President has exhibited wisdom in conferring the rank of Major General of Gen. Berry, and now that the name of Gen. O. O. Howard is addded to the honorable list, we feel that two of our brave men have met with just reward.

Tribute to Gen. Tillson.—The following hearty tribute of praise to the merit of Gen Tillson's services we find in the Portland *Press*. It is an extract from a letter written by one of Gen. T's brother officers, and will be read by out citizens with much pleasure:

Headquarters 2d Maine Battery,
Camp near Belle Plaine, Va.,
March 13, 1863.

Friend P——: * * * I was very much gratified to notice in the newspapers the name of Col Davis Tillson of Rockland among those confirmed as brigadier generals. It is not very often I feel to speak lavishly in praise of men, but knowing as much probably of this officer's abilities from actual observation in the field, as any other person, I do not consider it more than simple justice to say a few words in relation to one who has so honestly merited the promotion he has received.

Gen. Tillson entered the field at Belle Plaine, Va., April 23. 1862, as captain of the 2d Me. battery. His military abilities were at once observed by Gens. McDowell and Ord, who solicited from Gov. Washburn an appointment for him as major of artillery. He was made chief of artillery of Ord's division, and subsequently of McDowell's army corps, in which capacity he served during Pope's march to the Rapidan and the fifteen days retreat to Washington.

During this campaign the General distinguished himself by his untiring energies, day and night. I have heard many officers high in rank and of distinguished ability say, they never saw artillery handled with such skill as the batteries under Major Tillson were, during the three day's cannonading on the Rappahannock, Aug. 21st, 22d, and 23d.

After this campaign Major Tillson was assigned to duty as inspector of artillery, north of the Potomac. His excellent qualifications as an artillery officer soon became apparent to Gen Barry, inspector of artillery of the U. S. army, who solicited and obtained for Major Tillson the promotion to a lieutenant colonelcy of artillery, about the 25th of December, 1862. He has since been occupied in his duties as inspector of artillery in the mean time receiving the well-deserved promotion to a brigadier generalship. No man in the army has more reason to feel proud of his success than Gen. Tillson. His promotion in every case has been only the reward of valuable and intelligent military services. We know not where he may be assigned to duty in future; but wherever it may be, his friends may rest assured that his already career will not grow dim.

Map of the Mississippi.—J. T. Lloyd, the New York Map publisher, has just issued a splendid map of the Mississippi from St. Louis to the Gulf, showing all the plantations, cities, towns, landings, railroads, fortifications, islands, cut-offs, sand-bars, etc., and which is accurate and reliable in every particular. The Naval Department has approved it and purchased a supply for the use of the Mississippi fleet. Price in sheets $1,00. It can be obtained at the bookstore of J. Wakefield & Co., who also have Lloyd's other map publications for sale. See advertisement.

The State tax for the present year is $495,366.99. The following sums are assessed to each county: Aroostook, $5,585.19; Cumberland, $109,234.08; Franklin, $12,901.33; Hancock, $19,640 18; Kennebec, $45,936.91; Knox $27,771.18; Lincoln, $18,592.99; Oxford, $23,585.35; Penobscot, $43,719.14; Piscataquis, $8,088 34; Sagadahoc, $30,208.90; Somerset, $21,486.05; Waldo, $23,306.60; Washington, $23,075.26; York, 57,537.23.

We learn on authority not to be doubted, that Gen. Hooker has promised to give Gen. Howard the command of a corps—probably the 11th, lately Sigel's.

The Irish citizens of Bangor celebrated St. Patrick's day with a dinner, sentiments, speeches, &c. It was made a very interesting occasion, judging from the report in the Times.

NEWS ITEMS.

In the State Senate on Friday afternoon 20th, order of inquiry was called up and a bill introduced to pay a bounty of $100 to each soldier drafted under the conscription act.

Among the bills indefinitely postponed was that creating trial justices on a large scale; that exempting Quakers from military duty; resolve providing for the sale of the public lands; bill relating to a depository of wills and testaments; bill explanatory of the liquor law of 1858; bill relating to attachments of liquors.

The House, after a discussion of nearly the entire day, refused to concur with the Senate in attaching the Agricultural College to Waterville College, by the decided vote of 25 to 88. A resolve simply accepting the grant then passed to be engrossed. The Senate will concur in this action, thus leaving the disposition of the grant to another Legislature.

On Saturday afternoon the bill for the establishment of two Normal Schools (for the education of teachers) was passed to be engrossed yeas 64 nays 29. It donates four half townships of land. Also the act extending the Aroostook Railroad charter.

It appears that Maine (Norombega) was explored in 1589, and valuable mines discovered, and that this portion of the continent had a history forty years before the settlement of Plymouth.

According to the report of the Scientific Survey, the metals that may be obtained in Maine, are iron, lead, zinc, copper, tin, manganese and gold.

Thomaston.—The annual election in this town, on Monday last, resulted in the choice of the following named individuals, all Democrats, by an average majority of about 50:

Atwood Levensaler, James O. Cushing, James W. Beverage, Selectmen; Edward R. Levensaler, Town Clerk; E. O'Brien, E. B. Hinkly, School Committee; James H. Rivers, Moderator.

South Thomaston. At the annual town election in this town, on Monday last, the 23d inst. the Union ticket was elected as follows:—

Moderator—Joseph Emery, (rep.) 107; Wm. S. Rowell, (dem.) 46.

Town Clerk—James Newhall, (rep.) 117; Luther Rowell (dem.) 54.

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of Poor—Ephraim Dean, Jr., (rep.) 123; J. A. Emery, (rep.) 125; Isaac Tolman (Union dem.) 126; John Dean, (Union dem.) for Treasurer, and James Newhall, C. G. Snelling and Enos Trask, (reps.) for S. S. Committee, were elected without opposition.

Vinal Haven.—Reuben Carver, Elisha Smith, S. G. Webster, Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of Poor; Watson Vinal, Town Clerk; Capt. John Carver, Treasurer; Joel Philbrook, John Pool, S. S. Committee. All Union men, and elected without opposition.

A private letter from the 21st regiment to the Bath times, dated Feb. 26th, says thatr regiment is now encamped at Brashier city, the terminus of the New Orleans and Opelouses R. R. They have had some slight skirmishes with the rebel cavalry.

The Casco Mills at Bridgton make 4000 yards of Lady's Cloth per day.

Potatoes are now selling for 35 cents a bushel, with a downward tendency, "down east."

There have been no less than ten deaths of children from this dreadful malady, diphtheria, in Intervale district in Cherryfield within a few weeks past.

The Town Elections in Maine still continue to come in overwhelmingly for the Union cause. They now foot up 168 Union towns to 89 Democratic. In the face of these facts the opposition journals are brazen *faced* enough to claim a great revolution in Maine against the government.

More Counterfeits.—We learn that counterfeit 25 cent checks (government) are now in circulation, and quite plenty.

The men of the 9th Maine captured in a late raid on our pickets at Hilton Head, are Sergeant S. L. Silley, Co. B, of Georgetown, Joseph A. Harmon, Co. K, of Scarboro; Lot Cannel, Co. K, of Gorham, Leonard Baker, Co. K, of Norridgewock, and Jonas Chandler, Co. K, of Phillips.

The Portland Argus says it is reported that work will be resumed on "Wood's Marbel Hotel," on Middle Street, this spring, and the stores at least, finished. It is five or six years since any work was done upon the building.

A dwelling house in Milletown, St. Stephen, belonging to Mr. Osborn, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday of last week.

The receipts on the Grand Trunk for the first week in March wore $70,906, being $31,000, more than during the corresponding week of last year.

Appointment.—Quartermaster Sergeant C. D. Ulmer of Rockland, has been appointed 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Maine Cavalry.

The 8th Maine, is said to be the largest regiment at Port Royal. The health of the regiment is good; only 30 sick and only 6 in the hospital.

The body of John Roach was found in the dock in Portland Wednesday morning last. He was about 40 years old, and had been at work for the city several years past. It is supposed he fell from the wharf accidentally.

Launched.—From the yard of Messrs. Larabee & Allen, on Thursday afternoon last, the U. S. gunboat Iasco. She is about 240 feet in length, 35 feet breadth; 1000 tons; and is built of the most substantial material.

Captain E. G. Eastman is appointed consul to Cork. He was born in Hallowell, and married a Bowdoinham lady. He sailed many years in Bath ships.

From Maine Regiments.—Letters from agents of the State who have visited the Maine Regiments on the Rappahannock recently, report an improvement in the general condition and health of the men, due to the favorable change in variety, cooking, &c., brought about by General Hooker. A large amount of hospital supplies has recently been distributed.

The 28th Maine, Colonel Woodman, is at Pensacola; but it is uncertain how long the regiment will remain there. Colonel Dyer of the 15th is in command at Pensacola.

Letters from the 12th Maine state that all but one company of the regiment are at Baton Rouge. One company is at camp Parapet, in charge of heavy artillery. The nine companies at Baton Rouge can muster more men than any other regiment at that place. There are 31 men in hospital.

There are nearly two millions more of bank stock to be taxed in this State this year than last, on account of the passage of the bill to tax stock out of the State.

Gov. Coburn is President of the Union league recently organized at Skowhegan, and H. A. Wyman and James B. Dascomb are Vice Presidents.

Hon. William H. Weeks, formerly county attorney of Waldo county, and an able lawyer, is now Secretary of State in California.

The side-wheel steamer Patuxet was launched at the Kittery Navy Yard on Thursday morning.

On Friday last a barn belonging to Mr. John Witham of Burlington, was destroyed by fire, together with a lot of hay and other property. There was no insurance.

John Hudson, an intemperate man residing in Waterville, was found dead on Friday morning last, at the foot of the stairs in his house, where he had undoubtedly fallen and broken his neck.

The Brunswick Telegraph, whose editor has just returned from a trip as far east as Waldoboro, says at Newcastle lots of undressed timber is hauled into the yards, and probably several vessels are to go up this season. Seven are to be built at Thomaston. One is on the stocks at Waldoboro, and it is now contemplated to put up eight in all.

There was on exhibition in the rooms of the Boston Merchant's Exchange, last week, a big lump of plumbago, (miscalled black lead,) weighing 200 pounds, taken from a newly discovered mine in Newry, Oxford county. If pure and free from grit, as it is said to be, it is worth between $6000 and $7000.

The Portland Price Current says there is a renewed demand for potatoes, apples, beans, oats, &c., for shipment.

From Richmond.

Three hundred and seventy released prisoners arrived in Washington on Saturday from Richmond. One of them is a Mr. Leeds, an intelligent gentleman, of Cincinnati, and a New Orleans pilot. He mentions the steady and significant removal of machinery for manufacturing ordinance and small arms from Richmond to northern Georgia. The removal of ordinance stores in large quantities has also been going on for some time. The possibility of the transfer of the seat of war below Virginia is recognized by the authorities at Richmond. Upon the interesting point of the duration of the war, Mr. Leeds said it might last six months after the next crop, but he thought it would be ended with that crop. If Vicksburg should be taken, it would end almost immediately, for the armies would be cut off from their supplies of meat, which are in Texas. He said that every pound of meat eaten in the Richmond prisons comes from there. He mentioned a conversation between Gen. Winder and another officer, well authenticated, in which Gen. Winder said the war would be ended by August. Mr. Leeds declares that there is a general feeling among the soldiers from all the Southern States favorable to ending the war and returning to the Union. The prisoners in the South are full of deserters, awaiting trial by court martial. Military executions are so common as to cease being commented upon by the papers. Gens. Willich and Stoughton and seventy-five officers of various grades are in the Libby prison. Seventeen of our officers, held as hostages, for Col. Scarvona, the French lady, are at hard labor in the penitentiary at Richmond.

The Cunard steamship Europa, from Liverpool 7th, and Queenstown 8

From the Southwest.

St. Louis, March 24.—The Democrat learns from a gentleman just from Vicksburg that the steamer Diligent, with the 8th Missouri regiment on board; had succeeded in entering the Yazoo river above Haines's Bluff. Her course was through Cypress Bayou, which debouches into the Yazoo opposite Johnson's plantation, where Gen. Sherman's troops landed last September, thence through Steele's Bayou into the Sunflower, which empties into the Yazoo twenty miles above Haines's Bluff. The Diligent was accompanied by a light gunboat.

As soon as it was found possible to get through, four iron-clads followed. The informant also says that —— thousands of men have gone up before this. Our forces can thus be placed between Haines's Bluff and Yazoo City, which will enable us to operate in the rear of the former position and bring the latter between two fires.

It is also believed that our fleet can navigate the bayous and enter the Yazoo above Yazoo Pass, by which means our gunboats can cooperate with our forces at Greenwood, reduce Fort Pemberton, throw their combined strength against Yazoo City, and flank the rebel position. Being thus turned Vicksburg will undoubtedly be evacuated. The batteries at Haines's Bluff were built to sweep down the river, and are powerless against an attack from above: Confirmation of these tidings is anxiously looked for.

From Washington.

CAPTURE OF VESSELS.

Washington, March 25.—The Navy Department has information of the capture of a Spanish sloop laden with coffee at Charlotte, Florida, by the U. S. schooner James S. Chambers. The same vessel chased the sloop Ida ashore near the same place, being unable to get her off they burned her. Her cargo, consisting of liquors, was partly saved.

ATTACK ON THE FEDERAL PICKETS AT CHANTILLY.

A letter from Fairfax Court House says that on Monday at 5 P. M. our pickets in front of Chantilly were attacked. The videttes were on the alert and gave the alarm. The reserve of about 70 men were immediately under arms, and charged the enemy, who fled for two miles along Little river turnpike. Between Saunder's tollgate and Cub run, there is a strip of woods about half a mile wide, through which the road runs. Within the woods and about a quarter of a mile apart are two barricades of felled trees. Our troops pursued the enemy between these barricades. Behind the latter some of the enemy were concealed. The head of the column was here stopped by a fire of carbines and pistols, and also by a fire upon the flank from the woods. The column broke and was pursued by the enemy a mile and a half. It was then rallied by the exertions of Majors Bacon and White, and Captains McGuire and Haberock, they were joined by Major White's cavalry and pursued the enemy eight miles. Night coming on, and the enemy being more numerous than we were, and the horses of our forces being exhausted, the column halted and returned to Chantilly. The line of pickets is now re-established. Our loss was killed, —— Giles, 5th N. Y. cavalry; mortally wounded, John L. Harris, 5th N. Y. cavalry; wounded, Sergeant Laybey, 5th N. Y. cavalry; prisoner, Lieut. Merrill.

The Rebel Movements in Kentucky.

Cincinnati, March 25.—The rebel force which has occupied Danville, Ky., is believed to be the advance guard of Gen. Longstreet's division. Their coming is not unexpected, and they will be promptly met. Several thousand Federal troops will arrive here to-day and more are coming. Look out for a very active campaign in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., March 25.—We have the usual quantity of exciting rumors respecting rebel movements to-day, but none are traceable to any authentic source, and headquarters are advised of no change in the rebel statues since last night.

The *Democrat* says the rebels in large force under Breckinridge are at Harrisburg, and that the Federal forces under Gen. Carter are falling back on Frankfort.

Breckinridge is reported to have issued a proclamation declaring his intention of enforcing the Southern conscription act, and rumor says the act is being rigidly enforced in those portions of Kentucky now occupied by rebel forces.

Rebel Advances in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., March 25.—The Confederate cavalry force under Forrest, Wheeler, and Wharton crossed Harbeth river this morning, six miles above Franklin. Part of the rebel forces attacked our forces at Brentwood, nine miles from Nashville, on the Franklin road. Our troops, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bloodgood, consisted of parts of the 33d Indiana, 22d and 19th Wisconsin, in all 300 men. After a feeble resistance, with only one man killed and four wounded, our forces surrendered to the enemy. All the government property was captured. Gen. Green Clay Smith came up with a force and pursued them six miles west of Brentwood, when he met the entire Confederate force, numbering 5000 men. With only 500 men, he succeeded in retaking all the wagons and ammunition, but, being attacked by superior numbers, he was compelled to destroy them. He then fell back. When reinforcements reached him the rebels had decamped.

We lost one officer and about 15 men in killed, wounded and missing. The rebels lost some ten in killed and wounded. Over 50 rebel prisoners have been brought in.

The rebel cavalry have been within four miles of this city today on the Harding and Charlotte pike.

Admiral Farragut below Vicksburg.

Washington, 25th.

The following despatches have been received at the Navy Department:

Cairo, Ill, 24th.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of Navy:

I have just received the following communication from Lieutenant Commander Breeze, dated "Blackhawk, March 10:"

"The Hartford is below Warrenton. Admiral Farragut's Secretary came on board this morning en route to Admiral Porter. It will take him a week at least to communicate and get back. He says the Hartford passed the Fort, but the others were repulsed, and one was seen in flames. It is believed that the Mississippi was the ship destroyed.

(Signed) A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Capt. Commanding Squadron at Cairo.

Cairo, Ill, Mar. 24—7:55 P. M.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy—

I have just received a communication from Lieut. Commander Breese, dated Blackwawk 19th. The Admiral has got through Stules and Black Bayou with five iron clads and the Price, and is into Deer Creek making all haste for Yazoo—doubtless he is there now. General Sherman and troops are following up.

(Signed) A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Capt., Commanding Squadron at Cairo.

The Yazoo Expedition.

Philadelphia, March 26.—The following is a special despatch to the *Bulletin*:—

Cincinnati, March 26.—The Yazoo expedition has come to a stand still. The *Commercial* has a special despatch from Greenwood which says:—"The Chilicothe in her last engagement was temporarily disabled by shot battering the slides to her port holes, so that they could not be moved. The battery Wilson has been dismounted and the guns returned to the gunboat DeKalb. Our troops are now acting on the defensive.

"Quimby's division was on the Coldwater river on the 20th, and with good water would reach Greenwood in two days. The guerillas trouble the boats in that river and the Tallahatchie, and have killed three or four soldiers. The gunboat Lafayette is reported up the Yazoo, above Haines's Bluff. Other steamboats have gone up. Stirring news is expected from that quarter. The reported evacuation of Haines's Bluff by the rebels is not credited."

Cairo, Ill., March 24.—The Memphis papers of Sunday report another canal or cut-off being opened from the Mississippi, 50 miles below Helena, into Deer river from Washington lake and into Sunflower river, by which access to Yazoo City and Haines's Bluff can be had.

It is also reported that two of Farragut's gunboats have reached the lower mouth of the Vicksburg canal.

One small boat has passed into Lake Providence. The water pours into the lake at a rapid rate.

The Federal force at Greenwood is still held in check by the rebel battery.

Atlantic Monthly.—The April number has some excellent articles—among them that one especially entitled "No Failure for the North." The table of contents is as follows:—On the Vicissitudes of Keat's Fame; A Spasm of Sense; My Ship; Betrothal by Proxy; Resignation; The Flag; Wet-Weather Work; Golden Wedding; The Silurian Beach; Coralie; Sojourner Truth the Sybian Sybil; American Horticulture; The East and the West; Personal Reminiscences of the late Thomas Henry Buckley; Cavalry Song; No Failure for the North; Reviews and Literary Notices. Boston: Ticknor & Fields publishers.

Godey's Lady's Book for April is one of the most beautiful in its embellishment, of any numbers yet issued. The elegance of its fashion plates is unsurpassed and unsurpassable except by some future number of the same magazine.

In a word, MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM is the great Antidote to Colds, Coughs and Consumptions, and its use will amply repay the confidence of the user. It has already done much, and is destined to do more, to mitigate, and finally banish from the human family, so terrible a scourge of suffering humanity as *Consumption*.—Sold by L. M. Robbins.

Speech of Mr. Fessenden.—We have received a copy of an able and patriotic speech upon the conscription bill delivered by Hon. S. C. Fessenden, in the House of Representative on the 24th ult. We receive it too late to make any synopsis of the gentleman's remarks for our present issue, but give the following paragraph from the speech:

"Again, Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this bill because it will do much toward bringing into service a class of men who will not voluntarily enlist, and who do all in their power to dissuade others from enlisting. These men are to be found in all parts of the country. They are to be found in New England. They are to be found in my own State. I know a man there who has represented our city in the Legislature, and who has from the outset been opposed to this war, and has done, I have no doubt, all in his power to dissuade men from enlisting in the Army of the United States. He is reported to have sent his son abroad in order that he might escape the draft, and that very son holds at this day an office in the quartermaster's department. These men are called copperheads in some parts of this country. They are called copperheads in the part of the country from which I come and in which I live. I am in favor of a bill which will bring these men into the Army who have up to this very hour, not only refused to enlist themselves, but have done all they could to dissuade others from enlisting. I am in favor of all such men, wherever they are found, being drafted and sent into the Army."

Union Meeting at Frankfort.

The citizens of Frankfort and Winteeport had an enthusiastic Union demonstration at Fernalds Hall, Frankfort, Tuesday evening, 24th inst. The Hall was crowded to overflowing—as many unable to obtain admittance as were *jammed* in

Capt. Richard Rankin of Winterport, an old sea captain, whose "conservatism" has been entirely absorbed in an intense love of country, and hatred of rebellion, presided most admirably eliciting in his opening remarks, rounds of applause, by his earnest and emphatic expression of his determination to stand by the Union under any and all circumstances.

The "Rockland Band" was in attendance, and furnished most excellent music, rendering our national and patriotic airs very finely.

Rebel Movement in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., March 24.—The rebels—reported from 3000 to 10,000 strong—with a much larger force following them, have taken possession of Danville, Ky. They crossed the Cumberland river via Mill Spring to Somerset.

There are no rebels at Glasgow or Munfordsville, or in that section of the State.

A Sad Case.—The Bath Times says Mrs. McDonald of Rockport with three daughters came to this city about a week ago on their way to join the husband and father in California, and put up at the Sagadahock House. One of the daughters, about fourteen years of age, was attacked with the scarlet fever and canker rash, and on Monday last at 5 1.2 o clock she breathed her last. The disconsolate mother and sisters returned with the body of the daughter to Rockport.

Destruction of the National Theatre by Fire.—The National Theatre, in Boston, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last about 2 o'clock. The flames spread with such rapidity that nothing inside was saved. A liquor saloon and apothecary shop in the lower story were entirely destroyed with their contents.

Hon. Joel Eastman's election to Congress from New Hampshire, we notice, is claimed by his friends by *five* majority. A letter from Concord, written last Friday, and received in Portsmouth, sets his majority at a hundred. The Democrats still abide by their counter claim that Marcy is elected by at least fifty votes.

About 100 sick and discharged soldiers from New Orleans arrived at the New England Rooms in New York yesterday. One died in an ambulance while being conveyed from the pier to the Rooms. They will be forwarded to their homes as soon as the nature of their diseases will allow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Soldiers, to the Rescue!—Young men, rushing into the exposure and dangers of a Soldier's life, should, prepare themselves for the fatal Fevers, the Dysentery, the Sores and Scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 214

C. P. FESSENDEN,
Druggist and Apothecary,
NO. 5 KIMBALL BLOCK.
ROCKLAND, ME.

How to Make $5 a Day,
When all other Efforts have failed.

HOOD & CO., 186 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, have just published ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE SECRETS, possessing them, any one, male or female, can easily make $5 a day, without capital, in any city or village. Every one should possess these Secrets, for they are worth $500 to any single or married person. Some of these Secrets have been sold for $20 each. One alone cost us $250 for the right to publish it. When you once own them you will never part with them for money. Several persons are now making $120 per month by these Secrets alone. We send one Book of Secrets for 25 cts., two copies 40 cts., three 50 cts., four 65 cts., five 75 cts., eight $1. Send Government money.
Feb. 8, 1863. (3m*) 1y7

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA, LESSEN AND EXPEL THE PRINCIPLE OF DISEASE.

Dr. Thomas R. Hazard, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, says, "That twenty-seven years experience with this medicine, confirms his belief that in very few cases would the Physician's services be required if Brandreth's Pills were promptly used in the early stages of disease."

J. J. Cook, publisher of the "Banner, at Bennington, Vt., says:—"Brandreth's Pills cured me of Dyspepsia when every other means had failed, and I was actually given up by my phisicians and friends."

The same testimony is given by N. Bliss, Esq., the well known citizen of Williamsburg, and thousands of others

But their merits are well known; in full doses there is no surer purgative; in smaller ones they act as a gentle stimulus, curing costiveness and purifying the blood.—They are every day curing thousands who were deemed incurable until this blessed medicine was used. Principal Office, 294 CANAL STREET, New-York,

Sold by **ROSE & KEENE, Rockland,** and by all respectable dealers in medicine.
January 30, 1863. 1y6

J. S. HALL & CO.,
No. 3, Spear Block, Rockland,
Dealers in
Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals,
FANCY TOILET SOAPS, HAIR & TOOTH BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, OILS and DYE STUFFS, BURNING FLUID, &c. &c.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.
Rockland, Feb. 7, 1860. 7tf

THE SAFEST AND BEST!
Preparation that can be used upon the Hair for imparting to it a *natural* shade of brown or black, is
Cristadoro's Hair Dye.
It corrects the bad effects of other, dyes, nourishes the Hair, is easily applied, performs its work *instantaneously*, and its presence, to the observer, remains as
IMPENETRABLE SECRET.
Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 5 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.
Price, $1, $1 50 and $3 per box, according to size. No. 3.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative,
Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.
Price 50 cents, $1, and $2 per bottle, according to size.
March 21, 1863. 4w13

LIFE INSURANCE.
E. H. COCHRAN
Will effect Life Insurance in the following sound companies, doing business on the most approved plans, and offering inducements second to no other Companies.—Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or yearly.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Boston, Mass. Accumulated capital $1,200,000.
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn. Accumulated capital $3,000,000.
The above are the oldest Life Insurance companies in the United States. The insured participate in the profits.
Charter Oak Life Insurance Company.
Hartford, Conn. Capital and surplus $500,000.
Equitable Life Assurance Company.
New York City.
William C. Alexander, Pres't. Joseph W. Paine, Sec'y.
E. H. COCHRAN,
Life and Fire Insurance Agent, Rockland.
Rockland, Dec. 5, 1862. 50tf

F. G. COOK,
CITY DRUG STORE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES of every approved kind, Chemicals, Sponge, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Hair Restoratives, Hair and Teeth Brushes Syringes of all sorts, Bird Seed, Cooking Extracts, Spices, Citron, Currants, Jellies, Figs, Tamarinds, Pure Cream Tartar, Lozenges, Lard and Neats Foot Oil, Burning Fluid, Dye Stuffs &c., &c.
Sign of the Blue Mortar, Pillsbury Block, ROCKLAND, ME.
October 25, 1860. 44tf

Stage and Railroad Notice.

STAGES will leave ROCKLAND for BATH every morning. Sundays excepted—at 2 o'clock A. M., and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. The 2 o'clock stage will connect with the cars leaving at 11.40, A. M., for Portland and Boston, and also connect with the Damariscotta and Gardiner Stage.
RETURNING—Will leave BATH for Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', Warren, Thomaston and Rockland, daily at 3 P. M., or on the arrival of the train from Portland and Boston, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
A Stage also leaves MAINE HOTEL, **Damariscotta** for Gardiner, immediately on the arrival of the 2 A. M. Stage from Rockland, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, passing by Damariscotta Mills and through Alna, Whitefield, East Pittston and Pittston arriving at Gardiner in time for the Boston train of cars and also the Stage for Lewiston.
RETURNING—Will leave Gardiner for the above named places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on the arrival of the above train and Stage arriving at Damariscotta in season to connect with the Stage from Bath to Rockland. **Fare $1,25.**
J. T. BERRY & CO., Proprietors.
Rockland, Dec. 11 1861. 51tf

MARRIAGES.

At the Maine Hotel, Damariscotta, 21st inst, by Maj E. W. Hersom, Gen. W. S. Cochran and Miss Abby M. Rhoades, both of this city.

In Belfast, 10th inst, by Rev H. Hewes, Mr. George L. Duram to Miss Frances M. Eaton, both of Bangor.

DEATHS.

In Thorndike, March 20th, Harriet L. Gilchrist, aged 35 years.

At Minneapolis, Minnesota, George A. Merrill, Esq., formerly Express Messenger, and afterwards clerk of the steamboats between Bangor and Boston—aged about 30 years.

In South Thomaston, March 21st, Mrs. Susan, wife of Capt. Joshua Thorndike, aged 69 years and 27 days.

Mrs. Thorndike lived to see the anniversary of her fifty-first marriage day; the relation existing between her and her surviving partner has ever been of the most affectionate and endearing character. Mrs. Thorndike was of a family noted for their intelligence and energy; she naturally possessed a clear, strong intellect and great energy of character. For long years she has suffered from a painful and distressing illness, but the beloved wife and mother has been removed from the ills and sufferings of this life; she has gone to that land where the weary are at rest. Com.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ROCKLAND

Arrived.

FRIDAY, March 20.
Sch George & James, Poland, Portsmouth.

SATURDAY, March 21.
Brig H Leads, Smith, North Haven.
Sch Freeport, Thorndike, Portland.

SUNDAY, March 22.
Sch Walter C Hall, Nash, Boston.
" Granville, Morton, Boston.
" Charlie & Willie, Pillsbury, Boston.

MONDAY, March 23.
Sch I L Snow, Achorn, Boston.
" Equal, Kelloch, Danvers.
" Marietta, Gray, Boston.
" Pallas, Pendleton, New York.

TUESDAY, March 24.
Sch Otis, Ames, Damariscotta.

WEDNESDAY, March 25.
Sch M S Partridge, Hix, Boston.
" Oregon, Pratt, Boston.
" Albert Jameson, Jameson, Boston.
" Empress, Brackley, Weymouth.
" Gold Fish, Joyce, Castine.

Sailed.

FRIDAY, March 20.
Sch Thomas Hix, Hall, New York.
" Warrior, Averill, New York.
Sloop Hyperion, Roberts, Boston.

SATURDAY, March 21.
Sch Cameo, Pendleton, St John NB

MONDAY, March 23.
Sch Freeport, Thorndike, Portland.
" G Horton, Jameson, ——.
" Concordia, Henderson, Portsmouth.
" Josiah Achorn, Hatch, New.
" Mt Hope, Spalding, New York.

WEDNESDAY, March 25.
Sce Albert Jameson, Jameson, New York.

DISASTERS.

Brig Lady of the Lake, (of Eastport) Haskell, from Fall River for New York, went ashore on Hart Island night of 18th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW ORLEANS—Cld 10th, ship Cowper, Cadiz; bark P R Hazeltine, Boston.

NEW YORK—Ar 23d, schs Vendovi, Sprague, Rockland; In ballast, (new) Brewster, Rockland.

Ar 24th, schs Trident, (of Thomaston) Snow, Sagua March 13; Orzimbo, Clark, Castine; Warrior, Jones Rockland.

BALTIMORE—Ar 21st, sch G W Glover, Thomas, Rockland via Choptank River.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Off Falmouth 23th, Rochambeau, Snow, from London for St John NB.

At Buenos Ayres Jan 23, Statesman, Pendleton, unclerg.

Ar at Remedios 25th ult, bark City of Bangor, Edgerly, Havana; 3d inst, brig Vesta, Fuller, do.

At at Montevideo Jan 27, C B Hazeltine, Gilkey, Liverpool.

At Sagua 13th, bark Ocean Eagle, Luce, New York.

SPOKEN.

March 6, lat 42 26, lon 36 29, bark Fanny Buck, 13 days from Philadelphia for Glasgow.

DR. MARSHALL'S
Headache and Catarrh Snuff.

THIS Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head, and the Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes. Deafness has been removed by its use. It purges out all obstructions, strengthens the Glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

More than twenty-five years' experience has proved its great value; and at this moment it stands higher than ever before.

☞ A fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietor, CHARLES BOWEN, is on every bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
March 28, 1863. 1y14

To Let.

THE new and pleasant front OFFICE, with a Coal Room and Clothes Room attached, in Union Block, Corner of Main and Spring Streets, over the Store of the subscriber.
WALTER J. WOOD.
March 17, 1863. 13tf

School.

MR. PAINE and his daughter, ISABELLA M., will open a school, on Monday, the 23d, inst., in the
High School Room.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.
Rockland, March 13, 1863. 12tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.
The Splendid New Steamer
HARVEST MOON,
CAPT. W. R ROIX, will leave PORTLAND for ROCKLAND and the usual landings on the Penobscot River, on SATURDAY morning, March 28, at 6 o'clock, and will make her regular trips, until further notice as follows:
Leave WINTERPORT every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, returning every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Fare from Rockland to Portland, $2.00.
B. W. LOTHROP, Agent.
Rockland, March 26, 1863. 14tf

City of Rockland.

RESOLVED, the Common Council concurring that the School Districts in the city of Rockland, shall be hereafter designated as follows:

The Village District as School District, No. 1.

The Blackington's Corner District, now known as No. 4, shall be designated as School District No 2.

The District now No. 3, shall be designated as School District No 3.

The District now No 10, known as the "Williams District," shall be designated as School District No 4.

The District now No. 1, known as the "District across the Meadow," shall be designated, School District No. 5

The District now No. 6, known as the "Sherer's Mill District," shall be designated as School District No. 6.

The District now No 2, known as the "John Keen District," shall be designated as School District No. 7.

And be it further ordered, that the agents of all School Districts in this city shall settle annually at the close of each year, with the Committee on Accounts and Claims of the city of Rockland, and that the agent of District No. 1, shall give a bond in the sum of four thousand dollars to the inhabitants of the city of Rockland, before entering upon the duties of his office, for the faithful performance of the same. Said bond to be subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen.

In Board of Aldermen, March 25, 1863.
Rules suspended, read twice, sent down for concurrence.
O. G. HALL, Clerk.

In Common Council, March 25, 1863.
Rules suspended, read twice, and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.
E. DAVIES, Clerk.
March 28, 1863. 6w14

U. S. COAST SURVEY.

Llooyd's New Steel Plate
RAILROAD MAP
—OF THE—
United States and Canadas.

MAP OF LOWER MISSISSIPPI.
MAP OF VIRGINIA.
MAP OF SOUTHERN COAST.
MAP OF TENNESSEE.
MAP OF KENTUCKY.

These maps are superior to anything of the kind ever before published by the United States Government. For sale by
J. WAKEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Rockland.
March 28, 1862. 14tf

Notice of Foreclosure.

NOTICE is hereby given that GEORGE M. DUNCAN of Rockland, by his mortgage deed, dated April 1, 1859 conveyed to THOMAS W. HIX and JOHN J PERRY, Executors of the last will and testament of Knott Crockett, late of Rockland, deceased, the following described lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate in said Rockland, to wit: beginning on the Northerly line of Summer Street so called, and at J. C. Libby's corner, thence running by said Summer Street, North 61 1-2 degrees West forty eight feet more or less to Union street; thence by said Union Street, North 10 degrees East eighty one feet to stake and stones; thence South 68 1-2 degrees East sixty eight feet to said Libby's lot; thence by said Libby's line South 18 degrees West ninety eight feet to the first bounds; recorded with the Registry of Deeds for the Eastern District of Lincoln County, (now Knox) Volume 31, page 67. And whereas, the undersigned purchaser of said Executors on the twenty-fourth day of March 1863, the mortgage on the above described property was will assigned by the Registry of Deeds for Knox County, volume 9, page 241; and the conditions of the said mortgage having been broken, they claim to foreclose the same by giving this public notice in accordance with the Statute made and provided.

ELONIA LINDSEY.
SOPHIA CROCKETT.
Rockland, March 27, 1863. 3w14

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,
1863. 1863.
FOR THE
WEST, NORTHWEST and SOUTH.
—VIA—
White Mountains, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, London, Port Sarnia, Detroit,

Making connections with the various Railroads West and South. At Port Sarnia, connecting with a new and splendid line of Steamers for Milwaukee and Chicago, making a cheap and pleasant Passenger and Freight Line for the West and Northwest—and at Detroit, with the continuous Lines of Railroads to all the principal Cities and towns in the West; forming a complete Line of Broad Gauge Road of eight hundred and fifty miles without CHANGE of Cars.

Trains or Steamers from Bangor, Skowhegan, Augusta, Bath and Farmington connect at Yarmouth and Danville Junction, and Steamers from St. John and Halifax connect at Portland with trains for Canada, Chicago and the West, Northwest and Southwest.

Splendid Sleeping Cars attached to Night Trains, and the only Line running a Sleeping Car from Portland—thus giving an entire night's rest—a luxury not afforded by competing routes.

Time the same as by any other Route, and from all Points in Maine and New Brunswick a saving of twelve to twenty-four hours in time, and over one hundred miles of travel.

FARE as low as by any other route. Baggage checked to all Points West.

THROUGH TICKETS
Can be procured at the principal R. R. Offices in New England and at
22 West Market Square, Bangor.
B. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal
WILLIAM FLOWERS,
Eastern Agent, Bangor.
G. W. BERRY, Agent for Rockland
March 28, 1862. 6m14

PACIFIC GUANO.
Agency for the Ammoniated Pacific Guano.

WE are receiving a constant supply of this superior Guano, which will be found one of the *cheapest and best Fertilizers in the Market*. It is adapted to all soils, and all the various crops,—Grass, Grain, Corn, Potatoes, Root Crops, Tobacco, &c., &c., as will be seen by the numerous letters and testimonials received the last season. A Pamphlet, containing testimonials &c., will be furnished on application.

Also,—Continue the Agencies in
FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, &c; COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME; FISH GUANO; GROUND BONE; BONE MEAL; POUDRETTE; PULVERIZED CHARCOAL; GRASS SEED, &c.
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
GEO. DAVENPORT & CO.
145 MILK ST., BOSTON.
March, 22, 1863. 3m14

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Knox, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of JOHN CUPELAND, late of Thomaston, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 16th day of March, 1863 are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that they will be in session at the Thomaston Bank on the first Wednesday of May, July and September, next following, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for that purpose.

LEVI B. GILCHREST,
O. ROBINSON.
March 28, 1863. 3w14

Water Proof Boots.
CUSTOM MADE, GRAIN LEATHER BOOTS for SEAMEN, at the Brook.
H. H. CRIE.
Rockland, March 14, 1863. 12tf

FINEST MANILLA
Lobster Twine and Warp,
FOR SALE AT THE BROOK,
H. H. CRIE.
March 14, 1863. 12tf

A. S. RICE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.
Office Berry Block, Corner Main and Lime Rock Streets.
ROCKLAND, ME.
Rockland, Jan. 1, 1863. 3tf

T. A. WENTWORTH,
—DEALER IN—
Hats, Caps, Furs, Boots, Shoes,
Rubbers, Umbrellas and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 2, SPOFFORD BLOCK, Rockland, Me.
Where may be found at all times a large Stock of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS, which will be sold as low as the lowest for CASH, for I am bound not to be undersold.
Highest Cash prices paid for Mink, Fox, Muskrat, &c.
Rockland, Jan. 21, 1863. 5tf

Crockery Ware, Kerosene Lamps &c.,
CHEAP as the cheapest, at the Brook,
H. H. CRIE.
3tf

Silver Spoons.
A LARGE LOT OF SILVER SPOONS, manufactured expressly for us, out of pure coin, selling cheap, at
BLOOD & PALMER'S.
4tf

State of Maine.

KNOX, SS. Supreme Judicial Court, February Term, 1863.

Peyton R. Baker, vs. *Jacob Eastman.*

AND now on suggestion to the Court that JACOB EASTMAN, the Defendant, at the time of the service of the writ, was not inhabitant of this State, and had no tenant, agent, or attorney within the same, that his goods or estate have been attached in this action, and that he has had no notice of said suit and attachment, It is Ordered, that notice of the pendency of this suit be given to the said Defendant, by publishing an attested copy of this Order, together with an abstract of the Plaintiff's writ, three weeks successively in the Rockland Gazette, a newspaper printed at Rockland, in the County of Knox, the last publication to be not less than thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be holden at Rockland, within and for the County of Knox, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D., 1863, that said Defendant may then and there appear, and answer to said suit, if he shall see cause.
Attest:—EZEKIEL ROSS, Clerk.

(*Abstract of Plaintiff's Writ.*

Assumpsit on account annexed for $21.87. Ad-damnum forty dollars. Date of writ, January 14, 1862, and returnable to Supreme Judicial Court, Knox County, on the second Tuesday of February, A. D. 1862.
A true copy of the Order of Court with Abstract of the Writ.
3w13 Attest:—EZEKIEL ROSS, Clerk.
Cilley & Hill, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

State of Maine.

KNOX, SS. Supreme Judicial Court, February Term, 1863.

Peyton R. Baker, vs. *Frank Eastman,*

AND now on suggestion to the Court that FRANK EASTMAN the Defendant, at the time of the service of the writ, was not inhabitant of this State, and had no tenant, agent, or attorney within the same, that his goods or estate have been attached in this action, and that he has had no notice of said suit and attachment, it is Ordered, that notice of the pendency of this suit be given to the said Defendant, by publishing an attested copy of this Order, together with an abstract of the Plaintiff's writ, three weeks successively in the Rockland Gazette, a newspaper printed at Rockland in the County of Knox, the last publication to be not less than thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be holden at Rockland, within and for the County of Knox, on the second Tuesday of May, 1863, that said Defendant may then and there appear, and answer to said suit, if he shall see cause.
Attest:—EZEKIEL ROSS, Clerk.

(*Abstract of Plaintiff's Writ.*)

Assumpsit on account annexed for $24.06. Ad-damnum forty dollars. Date of Writ, January 14, 1862, and returnable to the Supreme Judicial Court, Knox County, on the second Tuesday of February, A D 1862.
A true copy of the Order of Court with Abstract of the Writ.
13tf Attest:—EZEKIEL ROSS, Clerk.
Cilley & Hill, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SPRING STYLES
SILK HATS,
FOR 1863,
Which for Elegance of Style, Neatness of Finish and Durability CAN'T BE BEAT. Also, a fresh lot of
New Style Soft Hats and Caps,
Just received at
T. A. WENTWORTH'S.
Rockland, March 14, 1863. 12tf

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Knox, Commissioner's to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of JAMES A. GRINNELL, late of Union, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months commencing the tenth of March, are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that they will be in session at the former dwelling house of said deceased in Union on the second Thursday of May, August and September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for that purpose.

WM. COGGAN,
SILAS HAWES.
Union, March 13, 1863. 3w13

PROTECTIVE
WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION
FOR NEW ENGLAND.
INCORPORATED 1863.
Office, No. 11 Railroad Exchange, Boston, Mass.
Chief Justice BIGELOW, President.
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OBJECTS.

The objects of the Association are:
I. To secure to soldiers or sailors, and their families, any claims for pay or pensions, &c., at the least cost to the claimant.
II. To protect soldiers or sailors, and their families, from impositure and fraud.
III. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.
IV. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors, or their families needing it.
The Board of Directors supervise and control the entire business of the Association, and the character and standing of those gentlemen will be a guarantee to the public that the business of the society will be conducted with fidelity and economy.
All applications relating to the business of the Association, whether by letter or in person, should be made to
U. TRACY HOWE, Secretary,
No. 11, Railroad Exchange, Boston.
March 14, 1863. 3m12

WILLIAM M. M'LEAN,
SHIP BROKER.
—AND—
Commisson Merchant,
41 WATER STREET,
Saint John, N. B.
European Deal, West India and Coastwise Lumber and Coal Freights procured from all ports in British Provinces.
Agent at Rockland, HUDSON J. HEWETT, Esq.
March 7, 1863. 6m11

Camden Crackers.
FRESH from the Bakery, constantly on hand and for sale at Wholesale or Retail, by
W. O. FULLER, Agent for said Bakery.
Spear Block, Rockland.
Rockland, March 7, 1863. 11tf

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
NEW GOODS.
BLOOD & PALMER,
SOUTH STORE, UNION BLOCK,
HAVING returned from Boston, will open this day a splendid assortment of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Fancy Goods and Yankee Notions of
all kinds, style, and description. Also, a large assortment of
TOYS &c.,
which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.
Rockland, Dec. 18, 1862. 52tf

REMOVAL.
C. D. SMALLEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR
HAS removed to No. 3 Atlantic Block where may be found a full stock of GOODS for the season, consisting of
Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres,
VESTINGS, &c.
Also, a good Stock of TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS. All of which will be made up to order or sold at retail at the lowest cash prices.
All persons in want of CLOTHING will do well to give him a call, as he warrants satisfaction as to the material, style, and finish of all garments manufactured by him.
C. D. SMALLEY.
Rockland, Feb. 21, 1863. 9tf

Keep Dry.
I am Manufacturing, of the very best Materials, those Double Oil Cloth LONG COATS, JACKETS and PANTS, Warranted not to stick. For sale at the Brook
H. H. CRIE.
3tf

U. B.
THOSE celebrated "The best is the cheapest," U. B. HORSE NAIL RODS. For Sale at the Brook, by
H. H. CRIE.
3tf

Clocks.
A LARGE VARIETY OF CLOCKS, just received and for sale at
BLOOD & PALMER'S.
4tf

The Salvation of all Men.
THE SALVATION OF ALL MEN, proved from Scripture, reason, and the best feelings of Man. A pamphlet of 64 pages. For sale by the dozen or hundred by the Author.
EDWARD BROWN.
Liberty, Me., Jan. 22, 1863. 5tf

PERFECT FAST COLORS
FAMILY DYE COLORS,
FOR
**Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Cotton Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonn

Blackwood's Magazine

AND THE

BRITISH REVIEWS,

PRICES CHEAP AS EVER,

TO THOSE WHO PAY PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.

Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the *enormous* rise in the price of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1862, to furnish our *complete*, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:—

1. **The London Quarterly** (Conservative).
2. **The Edinburgh Review** (Whig).
3. **North British Review** (Free Church).
4. **The Westminister Review** (Liberal).
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For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
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For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

These will be our prices to all who pay prior to the 1st of April. To those who defer paying till after that time, the price will be increased to such extent as the increased cost of Reprint may demand—therefore,

Send in your Orders and save your Money.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers.
No. 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

We also Publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE.—$6, for the two volums. By Mail $7.

L. SCOTT & CO.

American and Foreign Patents.

R. H. EDDY,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington, (under the Act of 1857.)

76 State Street, opposite Kilby Street.
BOSTON.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

The Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing Patents, of ascertaining the patentability of inventions unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The Testimonials below given prove that mine is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents.

These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining Patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I regard Mr Eddy as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse." CHARLES MASON.
Commissioner of Patents.

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure to them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office." EDMUND BURKE.

Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but ONE of which patents has been granted, and that is now pending. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges." JOHN TAGGART.

During eight months the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on twice rejected applications SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor, by the Committee of Patents.

R. H. EDDY.

Boston, Dec. 19, 1862. 1y1

Warren Factory Goods.

A FRESH STOCK of those most desirable GOODS just received and constantly on hand, consisting of

Yarns, Heavy Flannels, Satinetts, and Cassimeres,

which I will sell at Wholesale or Retail at the same prices as they are sold at the factory.

Cash Paid for Wool or Goods Exchanged,

W. O. FULLER, Agent,
Spear Block.
Rockland, Sept. 2, 1862. 37tf

WILLIAM BEATTIE,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

WILSON & WHITE'S BLOCK,
37tf ROCKLAND MAINE.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS

DR. E. G. GOULD'S

PIN-WORM SYRUP

IS the first and only remedy ever offered to the public for the effectual removal of the Ascarides, or Pin-Worms, from the human system. The high reputation it has established in the last two years, and the fact that it is fast superseding all other worm remedies, is the best test of its great merit.

Affords Relief in twenty-four hours, and an Entire Cure is Warranted

when taken according to directions, which accompany each bottle.

THIS SYRUP is also a most valuable family cathartic, to be always used when physic is required, especially for children. It corrects the secretions, gives tone to the stomach and bowels, assisting nature in her efforts to restore health. It is purely of Vegetable Extracts, and always safe and reliable.

C. HERVEY, Sole Proprietor.

Sold by HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich St. New York; in Boston by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 12 Marshall street, and other Wholesale Druggists.

Sold in Rockland by LEVI M. ROBBINS, DR. F. G. COOK, C. P. FESSENDEN and J. S. HALL & CO.
6u49

Ladies and Gentlemen

HAIR WORK.

A new and full assortment which will be sold

Cheap for Cash.

—ALSO—

MRS. HARDING'S

GREAT DISCOVERY EUREKA.

The Eureka, is a spanish preparation, which will change gray, light or red hair or whiskers, to an auburn, dark brown or black color. For sale by

J. L. GIOFRAY, Sole Agent.

JOSEPH L. GIOFRAY,

No. 5 CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCK (Up Stairs)

Will sell a nice Gents' French Wig one dollar less than it can be bought in any hair store in Boston.

I will sell a Lady's French Wig two dollars less than cost.

I will sell a Frizette from three inches to five and a quarter inches, from fifty cents to one dollar less than can be bought in Boston.

I will sell a Hair Band from one to two dollars less.

I will sell the best Hair Dye for 75 cents per bottle.

Ladies in particular are requested to call at my rooms and examine the work, as I am sure they will be satisfied with both price and material.

ORDERS FOR CUSTOM WORK promptly executed and entire satisfaction warranted.

Grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon my humble efforts to please the public in the past, I shall endeavor to use my best efforts to retain the present trade and respectfully solicit an extention of the same.

SHAVING DEPARTMENT.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing, Coloring, Curling and Frizzing done a little better than at any other establishment in the State, this is what the people say.

LADIES' PRIVATE ROOM

for HAIR CUTTING and SHAMPOOING, which will be done for half the usual prices.

Particular attention paid to cutting Boys and Misses Hair.

PERFUMERY

of all descriptions for sale at this establishment.

Samaritan Salve,

which is for sale at his establishment and by Druggists generally. Every mother should not fail to have a box in the house in case of accident.

MR. J. L. GIOFRAY will sell his stock of Salve now on hand consisting of 4000 Boxes for 25 cts per Box.

J. L. GIOFRAY.
Rockland, Dec. 25, 1860. (Sept. 20, 1859. 39tf)

Gold Neck Chains.

A Fine assortment of Gents', Ladies' and Misses GOLD CHAINS, at
4tf BLOOD & PALMER'S.

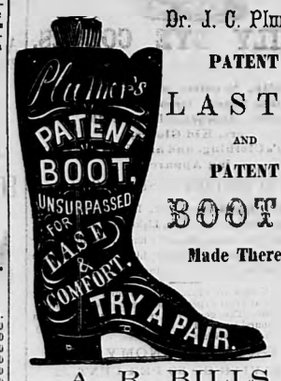
NEWS FOR THE MILLION!

ANOTHER

GREAT MYSTERY SOLVED!

GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE AGE.

Dr. J. C. Plumer's



PATENT LASTS! AND PATENT BOOTS!

Made Thereon.

A. R. BILLS

TAKES pleasure in informing his many friends and patrons that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds and qualities of BOOTS manufactured upon these CELEBRATED LASTS, which are the latest and most improved pattern yet brought before the public.

The Anatomical Last

is truly constructed upon Scientific principles, constructed in accordance with the bony ligamentous conformation of the bottom of the foot, an entirely new principle and a great improvement on the old style of BOOT AND SHOE LASTS.

The principles herein suggested and followed out by careful and patient reasoning and experiment has now for the first time been practically and fully developed and applied. They produce a BOOT and SHOE perfectly comfortable and easy at first, no matter how thick or substantial the soles, and the importance of this for presbytrian purposes cannot be exaggerated, and conferring advantages which can be most sensibly appreciated by those who suffer from TENDER FEET.

Those who have once had an opportunity to test the real advantages of these Philosophically made BOOTS will hardly be reconciled to wear any other. As one exclaims: "To all persons who wish to have a neat fitting Boot and one in which they can take SOLID COMFORT I would say try this Last, and they will cry,

THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD,"

In short, this LAST IS MADE TO FIT THE FOOT.

Sample Boots

can be examined and by putting on a Boot any one can but convinced of the decided benefits of the new last.

The finest brands of Stock are worked at this establishment by the best workmen in the State, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. All orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Tubbing of all kinds done with neatness.

P. S. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him in the past, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share in the future.

Give him an early Call, at

No. 4, Spofford Block, up Stairs.

Rockland, Dec. 19, 1861. 3m52

Ayer's

SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Eles, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an inflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as my body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sturin, Houston St., N. Y

DR AYER: I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to everybody in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Moore, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tuscaloosa Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Stout, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis*, and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER—My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S

CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

AGENTS,—C. P. FESSENDEN, F. G. COOK, J. S. HALL, & CO., LEVI M. ROBBINS, Rockland; A. D. Alvord, W. M. Cook, Thomaston; J. T. Dana, Damariscotta; Jas Perry, Camden; C. Young, Jr., Rockport. W. L. Abbey, & Co., Bangor, and W. F. Phillips, Portland, Wholesale Agents.

September 16, 1862. 16ly

Masts for Sale.

A LARGE lot just received, measuring from 60 to 86 feet in length and from 17 to 27 inches through. Apply to

GEORGE L. SNOW.
Rockland, Sept. 11, 1862. 38tf

La-Vones Diagrams,

FOR Cutting Ladies Dresses. For sale at

MISS F. J. KIRKPATRICK'S BONNET ROOMS.
Rockland, August 12, 1862 35tf

MILLINERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS,

at No. 4 Perry Block,

LIME ROCK STREET, ROCKLAND.

A Splendid Assortment of

Fall and Winter Millinery.

And Fancy Goods,

consisting in part of the following articles:

Straw, Fancy & Mourning Bonnets

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES and EDGINGS of all descriptions.

HATS,

in great variety.

Hosiery and Gloves,

ALSO,—KNITTING and TIDY COTTON, WOOLEN YARN, ZEPHYR and GERMAN WORSTED in great variety.

HOOD and SHETLAND YARNS.

Embroidering Materials,

Such as SADDLER'S and EMBROIDERING SILK, Tambo, Moravian and Nun's Cotton, Linen Floss, Gold Braid, and other small articles too numerous to mention.

WHITE GOODS,

Lawns, Cambrics, Brilliants, Muslin, Crimpolins, Marseilles, and a general assortment of other goods usually kept in such an establishment.

AGENT FOR

FRENCH and AMERICAN HAIR WORK,

of the best manufacture in the United States, which he keeps constantly on hand or orders at short notice.

BONNETS BLEACHED AND PRESSED.

H. HATCH.
Rockland, Oct. 23 1862. 43tf

ADVANCING!

All kinds of

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

Are Advancing Every Day,

And as most of my Stock was

Bought Before the Rise,

I can sell Goods at

MY OLD PRICES.

JULIUS HARRIS,

FARNSWORTH BUILDING,

Head of Sea Street, and nearly opposite Thorndike Hotel,

WOULD say to his numerous customers that he has a large lot of

Desirable Cloths and Clothing,

that he will sell at the lowest prices.

ALSO,—A large lot of

Custom Ready-Made Clothing,

of his own Manufacture which he will warrant to give satisfaction as to low prices as at any other establishment this side of Boston.

Latest Styles of

HATS, CAPS,

And Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Which will be sold at the lowest figures.

Here, also, Gentlemen will be furnished at short notice with

Clothing Made to Order,

in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Those who favor me with their custom, are assured that no pains will be spared to give them satisfaction both in work and prices.

JULIUS HARRIS,

FARNSWORTH BUILDING,

Head of Sea Street, and nearly opposite Thorndike Hotel.

Rockland, October 24, 1862. 44tf

MOFFITT'S

CLOTHING & TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 2 UNION BLOCK,

(WEST SIDE, MAIN STREET.)

THE subscriber having just returned from BOSTON with an entire New Stock of

CLOTHS, CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods, &c.,

may be found at his old location (in the NEW BLOCK, just erected on the site of the late fire,) where he would be pleased to meet his old friends and the public generally; assuring them that he can satisfy them in quality of material, style of manufacture, and in prices of all articles purchased or garments manufactured to their order.

Particular attention will be paid to the cutting of all garments to be made by persons not in his employ.

☞ **REMEMBER THE PLACE, NO. 2,** in the New three story wooden Block on the West Side of Main Street.

C. G. MOFFITT.
Rockland, Oct. 22, 1862. 44tf

WALTER J. WOOD,

HAVING rebuilt on the old lot for many years occupied by H. P. WOOD & SON, has on hand and offers for sale a general assortment of

HARDWARE GOODS,

JOINER'S TOOLS,

House and Ship Trimmings, &c.

STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, &c., &c.

All kinds of Custom Work done to Order.

Rockland, Oct. 23, 1862. 44tf

FALL AND WINTER

FASHIONS.

MOODY E. THURLO,

HAVING removed to CHAMBERS over his old stand, (now occupied by J. Wakefield's Bookstore,)

Entrance No. 2 Custom House Block,

invites the attention of his friends, customers and the public generally, to his assortment of

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres,

DOESKINS, VESTINGS, AND TRIMMINGS,

which he will be happy to make up to order, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Mr Thurlo will answer all calls for Cutting or Making garments for those who furnish their own cloth, and will do so with promptness thoroughness and good taste.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MASHINE.

MR. T. is also Agent for SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, equal if not superior to any other manufactured. Persons wishing to purchase can see these beautiful workers in operation at his establishment, where they have been in constant use for some years, and can of him all necessary information to enable the purchaser to operate it at once successfully.

October 25, 1862 44tf

Now is the time to Buy

HATS and CAPS

CHEAP.

THE Subscriber is selling SILK HATS, KOSSUTH HATS and CLOTH and PLUSH CAPS, little behind the times in style, LESS THAN COST for a few days. Call early if you wish a good bargain.

T. A. WENTWORTH.
Rockland, Dec. 26, 1862. 1tf

Domestic Yarns,

STOCKINGS and MITTENS, at the Brook, by
3tf H. H. CRIE.

[Copyright secured.]

The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.

DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE.

This celebrated Female Medicine, possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both *married and single ladies*, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the MONTHLY SICKNESS in cases of obstruction, after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

Over 2000 BOTTLES have now been sold without a single failure when taken as directed, and without the least injury to health in any case. ☞ It is put up in bottles of three different strengths, with full directions for using, and sent by Express, closely sealed, to all parts of the country.

PRICES:—Full strength, $10; Half strength, $5; Quarter strength, $3 per bottle.

☞ Remember! This medicine is designed expressly for OBSTINATE CASES, in which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented IN EVERY RESPECT, or the price will be refunded.

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! None genuine and warranted unless purchased *directly* of *Dr. Mattison's* REMEDIAL INSTITUTE for SPECIAL DISEASES, No. 2 Union street Providence, R. I.

☞ This *Specialty* embraces all diseases of a *Private* nature both in MEN and WOMEN, by a regularly educated physician of twenty years' practice, giving them his *whole attention*.

☞ Consultations by letter or otherwise are strictly confidential, and medicines will be sent by Express, secure from observation, to all parts of the United States. Also, accommodations for Ladies from abroad wishing for a secure and quiet RETREAT, with good care until restored to health.

CAUTION.—It has been estimated, that over Two HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting without inquiry, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character, and skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant assertions, in praise of themselves. It therefore, you would avoid being humbugged, take no man's word, no matter what his pretensions are, but MAKE INQUIRY;—it will cost you nothing and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians, in nine cases out of ten are BOGUS, there is no safety in trusting any of them, unless you know who and what they are.

☞ Dr. M. will send FREE, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on Private Diseases generally, giving full information, with the most undoubted references and testimonials without which, no advertising physician or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to. Write your address plainly, and direct to DR. MATTISON, as above.

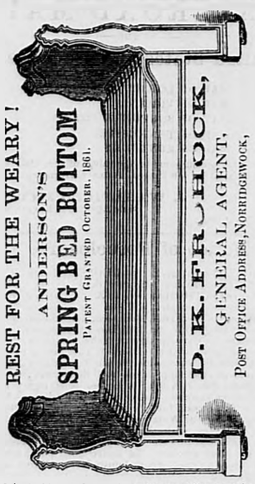
August 22, 1862. 35tf

REST FOR THE WEARY!

ANDERSON'S SPRING BED BOTTOM

PATENT GRANTED OCTOBER, 1861.

D. K. FRUCHOCK, GENERAL AGENT, POST OFFICE ADDRESS, NORRIDGEWOCK.



THIS desirable mechanical arrangement has now been in use a sufficient length of time to show that it gives entire satisfaction, and actually is the more valued the more it is tried. This invention is a step in advance of all others in this department, embracing all and a little more of their excellencies, and yet happily overcoming all their defects. By means of a Bed Bottom so constructed which is as flexible as hair, and yet as comparative as to bring itself into its place with great facility. It is adapted to the invalid, the aged, and all who linger in suffering and weakness. They are made of good materials, warranted strong and durable, and not liable to get out of order.

Testimonials.

A NEW BED. Anderson's Spring Bed Bottom is one of the comforts of the age, as we know from experience. The first morning after we used it we got up easier and rested at night with a higher appreciation of a comfortable bed than ever before. It is an economical feature in a family—a substitute for feathers—and its elastic properties are very great.—*Kennebec Courier.*

Mr. D. K. Fruchock has furnished the beds in my house with the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom, and I take pleasure in recommending this article as the most convenient, economical and comfortable thing of the kind with which I am acquainted. A. H. ABBOTT,
Principal of Family School at Little Blue, Farmington, Me.

We, the undersigned, having used the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom, E. Hennessey's Patent, find it to be all that it is recommended. We very cheerfully advise all who have any desire for ease and comfort, to fill up their beds with these Spring Bottoms. We unhesitatingly say, that we would not dispose of ours for ten times the cost, to be without them in our families.

J. R. SHAW,
A. M. DAVOLEY, Prop. Revere House, E. Vassalboro'.
J. H. BARROWS, M. D.
JOHN HUSSEY, China House.
A. G. LONGFELLOW, Franklin House, Augusta,
DENNIS MOORE, Anson.
MRS. ABIGAIL M. TRASK, Vassalboro'.
C. H. BRETT
BENJ. F. HOMANS.
EPH. BALLARD, Cushnoc House, Augusta.
J. SHAW, China.
MRS. M. WEEKS, Vassalboro'.

I have had the unspeakable pleasure of sleeping in one of the Anderson Spring Bed Bottoms for the last three weeks, and I must say it far surpasses anything I had anticipated. My wife, who is feeble, has had no good rest for six months till occupying one of these beds. She would not part with it on any account. REV. JOHN ALLEN.
Farmington, Feb. 22, 1862.

We have introduced several of the justly celebrated "Anderson Spring Bed Bottoms" to our sleeping apartments. We give the Spring Bed Bottom a decided preference over any and all others we have ever used. Our guests speak of them in the highest terms. We recommend their use to all hotel keepers who desire the comfort of their guests.

W. E. McLAUGHLIN & SON.
May 12, 1862. Franklin House, Bangor, Me.

I have used the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom for some time past, and pronounce it superior to anything I have known for ease, adaptation to the form and health. I think it preferable to the Spiral Spring bed which I have just had table for this. I can with confidence recommend it to general use.

E. C. BRETT, Counsellor at Law.
Oldtown, May 20, 1862.

THE ANDERSON SPRING BED BOTTOM.—This is an improvement upon any thing of the kind heretofore invented. Having personally tested its excellence, we feel justified in recommending it to the public as an easy spring bed, not liable to get out of order, furnishing no possible refuge for vermin, and presenting no objections that we can conceive of to its universal adoption. We wish everybody would enjoy the luxury of its use, and surely there are very few who are unable to do so, as it is afforded at a surprisingly low rate.—*Maine Farmer.*

Testimonials similar to the above have been received from the proprietors of the following public houses:

Penobscot House, Bangor.
Franklin House, Bangor.
Skowhegan House, Skowhegan.
Lewiston House, Lewiston.
Winthrop House, Winthrop.
Elmwood House, Waterville.
Litchfield Corner House.
Stoddard House, Farmington.
Revere House, Vassalboro'.
China House, China.
Franklin House, Augusta.
Cushnoc House, Augusta.
Albion's school, Farmington.
Eaton Boy's Boarding School, Kent's Hill.
American House, Belfast.
New England House, Belfast.
Searsmont House, Searsmont.
Montville House, Montville.
U. H. Hovey, Lincolnville.
G. W. Hodges, Thorndike Hotel, Rockland.

Numerous testimonials from the press, and also from many persons of the highest respectability, have been received, commending the comfort and utility of the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom in the highest terms.

AGENTS—James L. Moody, Appleton.
E. M. Carlton, Hope and Camden.
Moses Young, Lincolnville.

W. E. TOLMAN,

Agent for Rockland, Thomaston and South Thomaston
August 29, 1862. 6m36

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mIportant to the Afflicted

DR. DOW continues to be consulted at his office, Nos 7 and 9 Endicott Street, Boston, on all diseases of a

PRIVATE OR DELICATE NATURE.

By a long course of study and practical experience of unlimited extent, Dr. D has now the gratification of presenting the unfortunate with remedies that have never, since he first introduced them, failed to cure the most alarming cases of

GONORRHŒA AND SYPHILIS.

Beneath his treatment, all the horrors of venereal and impure blood, impotency, Leucorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Ulcers, pain and distress in the regions of procreation, inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Hydrocele, Abscesses, Humors (rightly so called), and the long train of horrible symptoms attending this class of disease are made to become as harmless as the simplest ailings of a child.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

Dr D. Devotes a great part of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret and solitary habit, which ruins the body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for business or society. Some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, are Weakness of the Back and limbs, Dizziness of the Head, Dimness of sight, Palpitation of the heart, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Derangement of the digestive functions, Symptoms of Consumption, &c. The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion of society, self-distrust, timidity, &c., are among the evils produced. Such persons should before contemplating matrimony consult a physician of experience, and be at once restored to health and happiness.

Patients who wish to remain under Dr. Dow's treatment a few days or weeks, will be furnished with pleasant rooms, and charges for board moderate.

Medicines sent to all parts of the country, with full directions for use, on receiving description of your cases. Dr. Dow has also for sale the French Capotes, warranted the best preventive. Order by mail. Three for $1, and a red stamp.

April, 1862. 16ly

MR. L. B. WETHERBEE,

Will give instruction on the

PIANO-FORTE,

After SEPTEMBER, 7. Address at O. S. ANDREWS' Bookstore.

Reference given if required.

Rockland, August 26, 1862. 36tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

E. H. COCHRAN'S

INSURANCE AGENCY,

Berry Block, Rockland, Maine.

(Over E. Farrell's Dry Goods Store.)

E. H. COCHRAN will take risks on Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Stores, Stocks of Goods, Finishing Risks on buildings in process of construction, and all other insurable property, in the following companies, known to be safe and prompt in the adjustment of losses.

Ætna Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford Connecticut. Incorporated 1819
Paid up Capital $1,500,000. Assets over $2,000,000.
E. G. Ripley, Pres't. S. J. Hinsley, Sec'y.

Home Insurance Company.
New York City
Paid up Capital $1,000,000. Assets about $1,600,000.
Chas J. Martin, President.
A. F. Wilmarth, Vice Pres't. John McGee, Sec'y.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford, Connecticut.
Paid up Capital $600,000. Assets nearly $1,000,000.
H. Huntington, Pres't. T. C. Allyn, Sec'y.

Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Springfield, Mass.
Paid up Capital $200,000. Assets over $400,000.
Edmond Freeman, Pres't. Wm. Conner, Jr. Sec'y.

Lorillard Insurance Company.
New York City. Paid up Capital $500,000.
Carlisle Norwood, Pres't. John C. Mills, Sec'y.
John C. Goodridge, Manager of Agency Department.

Western Massachusetts Insurance Co.
Pittsfield, Mass. Paid up Capital $200,000.
E. H. Kellogg, Pres't. J. N. Dunham, Sec'y.

Maine Insurance Company.
Augusta, Maine. Paid up Capital $79,000
John L. Cutler, Pres't. Joseph H. Williams, Sec'y.

New England Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn. Paid up Capital $200,000.
G. D. Jewett, President. R. A. Johnson, Sec'y.

Home Insurance Company.
New Haven, Conn. Paid up Capital $200,000.
D. R. Saterlee, President. Charles Wilson, Sec'y.

City Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford, Conn. Paid Capital $250,000.

Hampden Insurance Company.
Springfield, Mass. Paid Capital $150,000.

Conway Insurance Company.
Boston, Mass. Paid Capital $150,000.

Charter Oak Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn. Capital $300,000.

Holyoke Mutual Insurance Company.
Salem. Capital and Assets $500,000

Thomaston Mutual Insurance Company.
Thomaston, Maine.
Atwood Levensaler, Pres't. Wm. R. Keith, Sec'y.

Penobscot Mutual Insurance Company.
Bangor, Maine.
E. L. Hamlin, Pres't. B. Plummer, Sec'y.
December 4, 1862 50tf

The Rockland Gazette

JOB PRINTING

Establishment!

(ESTABLISHED, A. D. 1846.)

Office, No. 5, Custom House Block, *(Up Stairs,)*

Are prepared at all times to execute all kinds of

PRINTING!

The attention of Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders, and all others in want of Printing is invited to this Establishment, which contains

The Largest and Best Assortment of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

JOB TYPE,

Together with

Approved Machine Presses,

adapted for speed, durability and beauty of execution, presenting, with

LOW PRICES

Extra Inducements for Patronage.

It is our aim, by the prompt and faithful execution of all orders, the superior character and style of every description of work, the judicious and tasteful selection of new type, the adoption of all

Valuable Inventions & Improvements,

as they may occur, to rank second to no other Printing Establishment in this section of the State.

Among the varieties of work which we are prepared to execute, are

Business and Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Ball Tickets,
Handbills,
Show-Bills,
Programmes,
Posters,
Bill-Heads,
Bills of Fare,
Way Bills,
Envelopes,
Circulars,
Manufacturers' Tags,
Labels of all kinds,
Order Books,
Bank Checks,
Bank Books,
Blank Notes,
Bills of Lading,
Insurance Blanks,
Town Blanks,
Wood Bills,
Hay Bills,
Milk Bills.

Book and Pamphlet Printing

For which we have every facility, and which will be attended to promptly, and executed correctly.

PRINTING IN COLORS.

GOLD, SILVER, CRIMSON

and other

Colors of Bronze Work,

And all descriptions of Plain and Fancy Work in the Printing line that may be required.

☞ Persons wishing for work in our line are invited to call, as we can suit them, both as to style and price.

J. PORTER & SON,

No. 5 Custom House Block, *(Up Stairs,)*

Over J. C. Lunney & Son's, Hardware Store.

Rockland, April 3, 1862.

CAUTION

To Females in Delicate Health.

DR DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 and 9 Endicott Street, Boston, is consulted daily for all diseases incident to the female system. Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, Fluor Albus, Suppression, and other menstrual derangements, are all treated upon new pathological principles, and speedy relief guaranteed in a very few days. So novel is certain in this new mode of treatment, that most obstinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted person soon rejoices in perfect health.

Dr Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the cure of diseases of women and children, than any other physician in Boston.

Boarding accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days under his treatment.

Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole attention to office practice, for the cure of Private Diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges no superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain four red stamps, or they will not be answered.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

April, 1862. 16ly

CERTAIN CURE

In all cases, or No Charges Made.

DR. DOW is consulted daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. as above, upon all difficult and chronic diseases of every name and nature, having by his unwearied attention and extraordinary success gained a reputation which calls patients from all parts of the country to obtain advice.

Among the physicians in Boston none stand higher in the profession than the celebrated DR. DOW, No. 7 Endicott street, Boston. Those who need the services of an experienced physician and surgeon should give him a call.

P. S. Dr Dow imports and has for sale a new article, called the French secret. Order by mail. Two for $1, and a red stamp.

April, 1862. 16ly

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